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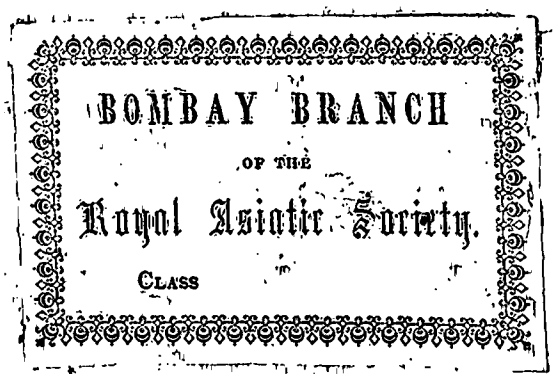

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CONTINUATION

OF

GRANGER's

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

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ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. MARK NOBLE.

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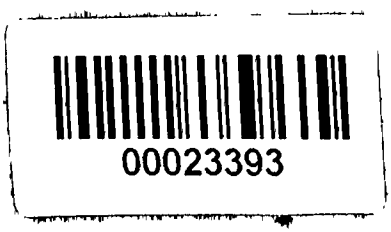
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THO. OCTAV. OKEY, Medic. Doctor, *with a large inscription about and under the oval, curious, 4to.*

"Thomas Octavius Okey, doctor of physic, "eighth and last of that name and number; son, "grandson, and hath been five times father of "a Thomas, &c. all born only sons, and all died "so suddenly, though all in health, as also a "daughter, that most of them were dead before "any illness appeared upon them." Since that period the Doctor went to reside at New-London in Connecticut, North America; but the Okeys were originally of Church-Norton, Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, and of the Devizes in Wiltshire: the Doctor's children were buried in Aldgate parish, London. Dr. Okey served in the English navy eighteen years, from 1690. In a further account we find, that his daughter (his only surviving child) was living 23 Martis, 1708. Such is the summary of the history of Dr. Okey and his family, by himself; which is amply sufficient for us on this side the Atlantic. Let America declare more of him, if more is known, or worth knowing.

THO. TERT. OKEY, Med. Prof. *Æt. 29, M. Vr. Gucht, ad vivum.*

This Thomas Tert. Okey, born in 1674, must have been twenty-nine years of age in 1703, when his portrait was engraved. What relation he was to the preceding Dr. Okey, does not appear, but we may suppose that he was equally skilful—why should it be doubted? they appear to have been born doctors, and to have as much inherited the healing art, when children, as in age;

age; just as the infant Grand Lama has all the sanctity, and even gravity, then, as at any future period of his life, as we learn by the latest travellers. And we are certain their doctorships were fond of the rebus, as their *hereditary* one was a key, in a circle, which, with great research, will be found to intimate the surname. Query, were these quacks related to the political quack and regicide, Okey?

SURGEONS.

GEORGE WILSON, *Æt.* 78, 1709, *prefixed to his "Chymistry,"* 1721, 8*vo*. *E. Knight p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

It is in vain for scientific men to endeavour to know how far their merit will extend, or how soon their fame may be eclipsed. Mr. George Wilson, who enjoyed great reputation, and had superseded Lemery, his predecessor, was himself superseded by Boerhaave. I do not find the date of his death, but we may suppose it could not be very long after 1709, when he was at the advanced age of 78 years.

WILLIAM COWPER, *prefixed to his "Anatomy,"* 1699, *mez. J. Closterman p. J. Smith sc.* 1698.

This eminent anatomist and surgeon died March 8, 1709. A physician of Chester, of the same names, and F.A.S. was the author of several works, especially upon topography; and died October 20, 1767, when he had intended writing the history of Chester, his native city.

THOMAS

T. Knight del.
M. P. Gucht Sculp.
Victor Milton
Etat. Suæ 78. Ann. Dom. MDCLXX

THOMAS GREENHILL, Chirurgus, *a pyramid, Fame, Mercury, and other emblematical figures, prefixed to his "Art of Embalming,"* 1705; *T. Murray p. Nutting sc.* 1705.

Thomas Greenhill, a surgeon, distinguished himself by a "Treatise on Embalming," a subject, at the present day, which is esteemed of no very great consequence. It is obvious, however, to mention here, that the art was attempted to be revived some few years since, by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter; and with considerable success, as to the preservation of the form and countenance, on the person of Mrs. Van Butchell, wife of the well-known practitioner of that name. On which occasion the classical pen of that eminent physician and distinguished scholar, Sir George Baker, was employed, in writing an inscription for the glass case, in which the body was preserved and exposed to view, that is deservedly celebrated for its elegant Latinity*; and will be read and admired, long after the fair object of the artist's skill shall have submitted to that decay, which, though deferred for a time, must inevitably be the lot of every work of man, however ingenious the contrivance, or durable the materials. This author was the youngest of the thirty-nine children of one man and his only wife. Mr. Granger had some difficulty in appropriating the portrait, and perhaps was assisted by the arms on the curtain. There was a Mr. Ives, of London, an undertaker, in the reign of William III. who practised the art of preserving human bodies, which procured him a considerable fortune. The English do not seem

* The reader who has a taste for compositions of this kind, will thank me for referring him to Mr. York's "Royal Tribes of Wales," where it is printed at length, p. 176.

very

very solicitous to retain the remembrance of their dead, if we may judge from the few memorials erected for the higher classes of society. Those who have possessed many thousands a year, seldom have had children of sufficient piety to expend a few hundred pounds in erecting a monument to their memories; but let us charitably hope that they apply the money to a more useful purpose.

JOHN FREAKE, obiit July 28, 1717, *anon. small folio, J. Riley p. Geo. Vertue sc.* 1718.

John Freake was, probably, eminent as a surgeon, which seems to have been a family profession; for John Freake, F.R.S. who, possibly, was his son, was surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and distinguished himself by several treatises, particularly one on the "Nature and Properties "of Fire," in three essays. In the second, speaking of electricity, he observes: as "I am now sure, "that I have absolutely and completely shown "the whole nature of this phenomenon, which I "first offered *with as much diffidence as I ought*, "I am become so bold as to assert it from many "undeniable proofs; and as nobody has *dared* to "contradict any of my conjectures about it, so "I dare say they *never* will." Mr. Martin, however, had at that time dared to contradict him, in his "Remarks on a Rhapsody of Advantages of a "modern Knight-errant in Philosophy." This Freake wrote some other tracts. The elder John Freake died July 28, 1717; the younger, November 7, 1756, aged 68, and was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less; as was Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Blondel, of London, an eminent surgeon. She died November 16, 1741, aged 48. Their daughter, Phœbe

Phœbe Blondel, married Mr. John Crane, a surgeon, and died in 1745; but was buried at Buckingham, near her husband and his father. There was a *Justice* Freake, of Dorsetshire, who surpassed his electrical cousin, and published a large collection of his own, and his friend's *dreams*, in 1719, all of which he pronounced divine inspiration:

"Somnia neque sua neque aliena de se negli-
"gebat."—*Suetonius.*

He thought these fancies of the night of great importance to private persons, but of still more to the potentates of Europe. His interpretations were even wilder than the dreams; and he was so scrupulously exact in his noctuary, that nothing, however trivial or obscure, is omitted. This dreamer of dreams was the person, it is supposed, who gave the coins and medals to the university of Oxford, which are now in the Bodleian collection.

CHARLES PETERS, *A. Shoonjans p. T. Nutting sc.*

Charles Peters, a surgeon, was remarkable for his skill in curing a disorder very prevalent in the reign of the licentious Charles II. Taking advantage of the dissoluteness of the times, he advertised a preventive pill, which inspiring a delusive presumption, increased the number of his patients. It was an age of nostrums and specifics, from the king to the cottager. This person, (who had, we may suppose, no small practice, and a brisk trade for his nostrums,) left his daughters an ample fortune*.

* Query, had he not a son? as Charles Peters, M.D. presented a curious paper to the Royal Society, relative to a person bit by a mad dog, which was published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of 1745.

JOHN

JOHN MOYLE, *prefixed to his "Surgery,"* 1702, 12*mo. Drapentier sc.*

Mr. John Moyle styled himself senior, in his "Experienced Chirurgeon:" his work entituled "Chirurgus Marinus," published previously, was well received. It appears that he was "one of "her majesty's ancient sea chirurgeons." The time of his death, and his age, I have not been able to obtain.

JOHN SINCLAER, Surgeon, 8*vo. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Mr. Granger imagined this gentleman wrote a treatise upon the venereal disease. The name induces me to suppose he was a native of Scotland, but I can find no particulars of his life.

POETS.

JOSEPH ADDISON, *in a circle,* 8*vo. G. Kneller p. F. Bartolozzi sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, 12*mo. Clark sc.*

JOSEPH ADDIDON, *mez. fol. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *oval, with* STEELE, CONGREVE, *and* ROWE, *mez. J. Faber sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *prefixed to his "Maxims," &c.* 8*vo. G. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *in Birch's "Lives of illustrious "Persons," fol. G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

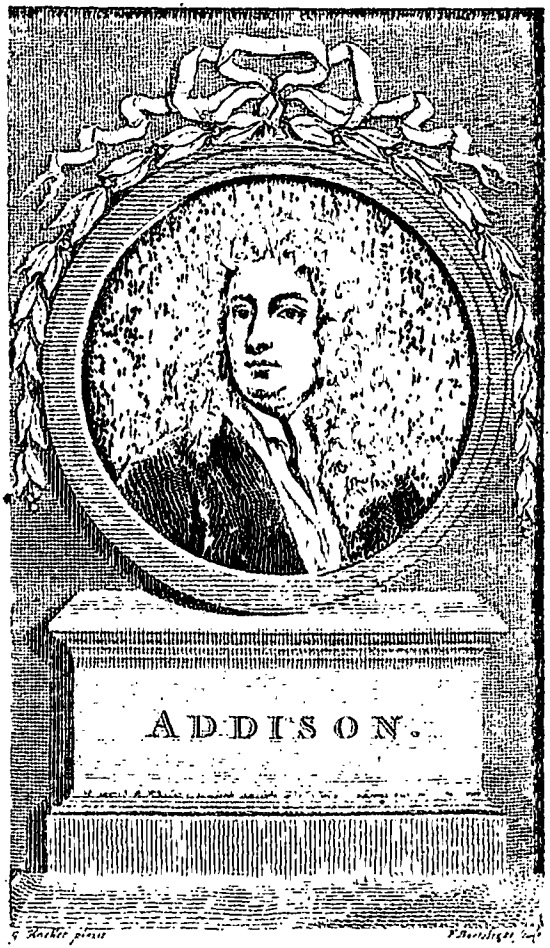
JOSEPH ADDISON, 8*vo. G. Kneller p. Miller sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, 4*to. G. Kneller p. Miller sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *Rooker sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

JOSEPH


ADDISON.

JOSEPH ADDISON, *fol. mez. M. Dahl p.* 1719 *J. Simon sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *oval, with* PRIOR, POPE, *and* CONGREVE, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1723.

JOSEPH ADDISON, *G. Kneller p.* 1716, *G. Vertue sc.* 1721.

The right Hon. Joseph Addison, son of Dean Lancelot Addison, was eminent as a statesman, as a scholar, a wit, a poet, and as a moralist and good Christian. This gentleman was born at Milston, near Ambresbury, Wilts, May 1, 1672; and being a sickly infant, was baptized on the same day. He received his education, successively, in his native village; at Salisbury; Lichfield; the Charter House; Queen's and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; and was only twelve years of age when he went to the university, where Dr. Lancaster, of the former college, patronized, and took him under his care. Addison's Latin poems appeared in the "Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta." These gained him much celebrity in the university, and his English poetry was equally admired by the public; and Dryden confirmed his fame by his approbation. Besides, that patron, and excellent judge of merit, the accomplished Lord Somers, encouraged his literary pursuits. Addison, when master of arts, was of too inconsiderable fortune to become a wit without a profession; and as he possessed a pious, though pleasant temper of mind, his friends would have had him take orders; which he seemed inclined to do, when politics led him into the more active scenes of life. He spent the year 1699 at Blois in France, in order to perfect himself in the language of that country; whence he went to Italy, and described what he saw and felt in the country of

of the ancient Romans, as a poet, in an epistle to Lord Halifax, who loved Addison, and admired his writings. His poem, "The Campaign," on the Victory of Blenheim, (written at the desire of Godolphin,) and the recommendation of Halifax, procured him the office of commissioner of appeals, and increased his fame; but his travels, which are elegantly written, being too learned for the generality of readers, were never much praised, nor very popular. From this period his genius ranged as fancy dictated. As a partizan of the whigs, he made a most conspicuous figure; and was received at the electoral court of Hanover with peculiar regard. In Ireland, as secretary to the Marquis of Wharton, he obtained the office of keeper of the records of that kingdom. Under George I. he became a lord of trade, and at length secretary of state. But Walpole, the minister, ridiculed Addison as a statesman, who, diffident and hesitating, could neither speak in public, nor write his dispatches with ease: an instance of which occurred at Queen Ann's death, when he was so long culling words for the letter to be sent express to Hanover, that the lords justices, who could not wait, put the pen into the hand of a common clerk in the office. He afterwards obtained a pension of 1500*l.* and resigned his secretaryship. To appreciate Mr. Addison justly, we must view him as the enlightened scholar, and not as the learned composer of formal Latin poetry; and not so much the English versifier, as the accomplished writer of prose. The civil war had raised, and commerce had established a third order in British society, between the gentry and the commonalty: an order which is the admiration of other kingdoms. Addison refined, purified, and exalted this middle rank. For that rank he wrote in the "Tatler," he composed the "Spectator,"

Joseph. Addison

"tator," and the "Guardian." As a politician he had great merit, in confining civil liberty so, that it should be subject to good government; but his chief excellence was his reverence for religion. Addison's principal weakness was envy: in short, he could not bear that merit in literature should blaze near him. Yet he felt the power of friendship; and his house, when a bachelor, was the residence of chastened wit and social pleasantry. Love and ambition united to bind him in matrimonial chains; but, according to report, he did not experience much felicity in this change of condition. To this disappointment has been attributed his too free indulgence in the use of wine: but whether owing to this domestic uneasiness, or a weak constitution, he sunk prematurely into the grave, at Holland House, Kensington, June 17, 1719. He expired as a Christian philosopher should: "See," said he to his son-in-law, the gay Lord Warwick, "in what peace a "Christian can die." His works continue to instruct and amuse us, though they seemed originally, in part, temporary only. It surprised me to find that he had long treasured up his materials for the Spectators, which I thought had been spontaneous effusions.* In them he presided over our morals and our manners, and he improved both. Mr. Addison appeared, at first sight, handsome and graceful; but, on a nearer inspection, he lost much of his attractions, as his features were not marked with that great reach of understanding, which he certainly possessed. His complexion was very fair; his eyes prominent, dull, and short-sighted. He was accomplished in his manners, but timid; and spoke with hesitation. Silent in company, he was literally a SPECTATOR. Voltaire gives a curious account of him over his wine: pronouncing him grave and taciturn with the first bottle;

gay and frolicsome with the second; and sick with the third. It is well known, that wine stupified Steele; and when he sunk, Addison roused, and kept up the ball, which Sir Richard had let fall. With a select few, his wit and polished ridicule was inimitable. No one saw farther into character, and none was ever more happy in bringing out the leading features. He had a command of himself, which gave him great advantages; and, as he was naturally good-humoured, the weak, the impertinent, the proud, and the superstitious, were alike betrayed to expose themselves by his artful management, when wine had set his tongue at liberty. By Charlotte, daughter of Sir Tho. Middleton, of Chirk Castle in Denbighshire, widow of Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, he left an infant daughter, who had every possible care taken of her education, by the Countess Dowager of Warwick, her mother; but she had imperfections which rendered her unfit for society, of which deafness was the greatest. She spoke and wrote French, grammatically and fluently; and her memory was so retentive, that she could repeat many passages in her father's works by heart. Miss Addison lived in retirement at Bilton, near Rugby in Warwickshire, and died there March 10, 1797, aged 80; leaving her property chiefly to her relation, the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, rector of Wigan in Lancashire, third surviving son of the late Lord Bradford. It has been said, that she had been taught, when a child, not to think of her father with much regard; but after the death of her supercilious mother, she gained a just opinion of his great worth. She was rich and liberal to the poor, but fantastical; and though weak, not the imbecile female the world accounted her.

WILLIAM

Clark Sc.
Joseph Addison
Esqr

William Congreve

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *G. Kneller p. T. Chambars sc.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *pointing with his finger, a Kit Cat, mez. G. Kneller p.* 1709, *Faber sc.* 1733.

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *prefixed to his "Letters "on Love," &c.* 1718, 12*mo. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1710.

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1728.

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *with* ADDISON, STEELE, *and* ROWE.

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *with* ADDISON, PRIOR, *and* POPE.

The Congreves, of Congreve in Staffordshire, were a family of great antiquity and respectability. William Congreve, Esq. the poet, was the second son of William Congreve, Esq. of the above place, and Stratton in the same county. The place of his nativity is now decidedly fixed at Bardsey, near Leeds in Yorkshire, by his baptismal register in that parish, February 10, 1669. He certainly passed great part of his youth in Ireland, as his father acted there in the double capacity of an officer in the army, and as agent or steward to the great estate of the Earl of Burlington. Young Congreve was removed from the school of Kilkenny to the university of Dublin, and thence to the Middle Temple in London. The progress he had made in modern languages was as great, as his progress in the study of law was inconsiderable; but, at the age of eighteen, he had gained the admiration of the most eminent literary characters in the kingdom, by the brilliancy of his wit, and the soundness of his judgment; and he was equally refined in his manners, and

graceful in his person. Happily for Congreve, he lived in the age of patronage: though his promotion did not proceed from booksellers, but from men illustrious for talents, station, and wealth. Those gave him every thing he could, in his most sanguine moments, have expected. His plays were received with rapture by the public; and not only his elder brethren, the wits, but majesty personally protected them. He thus flourished triumphant till the reverend nonjuror, Collier, aimed a severe blow at the licentiousness of the stage. The clerical censor, with reason on his side, was no way deficient in the management of the best weapon of his antagonist, and consequently triumphed. It is evident Mr. Congreve felt the full force of his censure. His plays, though licentious, will ever command the public estimation; though his characters are more artificial than natural. It has been objected to them, that even his footmen are "as lewd and as witty "as their masters." But let it be remarked, that he went in disguise to Gravesend, and there saw the low characters of life, as they were: his *Ben* was the real sailor. He often passed days, and even weeks, in masquerade, at various places, and in various assumed stations. The wit of education is chastened; but the rude and vulgar possess unpolished, yet sterling wit. Let a gentleman attend to his very labourers in the field, in the gaiety of harvest; mingle with them in good-humoured condescension; and he will find, that wit is of *native* growth in England. The lower classes love and practise ridicule with great spirit; and sometimes the "retort courteous," is so excellently imagined, that ill-nature only can condemn it. The poetry of Mr. Congreve was as much disliked, as his plays were admired; and his odes on the death of Queen Mary, and the Marquis of Blandford,

M. V.r Gucht Sculp.

Mr William Congreve

Blandford, are such wailings, or mere whining numbers, as too often disfigure these memorials of the illustrious dead. Yet he received 1000*l.* for the former from William III. more through respect for the memory of his royal consort than his love of poetry, and still less from its merit. But if he did not excel in Pindarics, he taught us how to do so. It is singular, that Congreve should leave the republic of letters so early, as he excelled in it; but it must be remembered, that he had gained all that man, as an author, could wish—fame; fortune; the love, admiration, and even the friendship of the great. He has been blamed for telling Voltaire, that he wished to be regarded not as a writer but as a gentleman, to which the Frenchman replied, if he had been the former *only*, he should never have visited him. On the whole, Congreve must be valued chiefly as a dramatic author, for his other works are by no means in public estimation. He wrote, besides his poems, a novel, entituled "Incognita; or Love and Duty re-"conciled," not much known, and of but little merit. There is much discrimination in Mr. Granger's observation: that if we admire the abundant wit, which is chiefly that of the closet, we at the same time disapprove of it, by owning, that the most applauded of pieces ever acted, by their immorality, disgrace the English theatre. Congreve was blind several years, and dreadfully afflicted with the gout, which, united with a fall by the overturning of his carriage, occasioned his death, January 19, 1728, when he had nearly completed his sixtieth year, though a different date is erroneously given on his monument in the Abbey. His body lay in state, in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was deposited in Westminster Abbey; the pall being supported by the Duke of Bridgewater, Earl of Godolphin, Lords Cobham

and Wilmington, the Hon. George Berkley, and Brigadier General Churchill; and Colonel Congreve followed as chief mourner. By his places of commissioner of the wine licences, in the pipe office, in the customs, and as secretary of Jamaica, he acquired at least 10,000*l.* though he always lived with an elegance suitable to his birth and situation. Instead of bequeathing that sum to the ancient, but reduced Congreves, he left it to Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough: whether affection, friendship, gratitude, or vanity, dictated this disposition of his property, it was equally ill judged. The Duchess, had she not been a Churchill, would have returned it to his family. Her Grace had his effigy formed in wax, which was placed upon her toilet; and she would often talk to it, as if it was the person it represented. She erected a monument to his memory, and did not omit to record herself in the inscription.

JOHN PHILIPPS, *in "Bell's Poets," T. Cook sc.*

JOHN PHILIPPS, *prefixed to his "Poems," 8vo. G. Kneller p. G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN PHILIPPS, *oval frame, hair, fol. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

John, son of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Philipps, archdeadon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordshire*, December 30, 1676. His father taught him the rudiments of the learned languages; and sent him first to Winchester School, and afterwards to Christchurch, Oxford, where he became partial to what is generally thought opposite pursuits, poetry and antiquities. Milton was his model in the former, but he never expressly wrote on the latter. Philipps

* His grandfather, a canon residentiary in Hereford Cathedral, was a native of Herefordshire. The family estate at Withington, in that county, in some measure authorises the poet to call himself a native of it.

admired

PHILIPS.

admired nature; and his "Cyder," was a county offering. His "Splendid Shilling," gained him great reputation, through its singularity, in which the pomp of diction is well supported; and the contrast of it with the small value of the shining bullion is excellent. A lack of rupees could not have had more high-sounding words applied in its praise. Living at the period he did, it is no wonder that he readily accepted the invitation made him by Mr. St. John, to celebrate, in verse, the victory at Blenheim. It is to be lamented, that a far greater subject, and much more suitable to his genius, was not completed, a poem on the "Resurrection" and the "Judgment." Mr. Philipps died of an asthma and consumption, February 15, 1708; and was interred in the cathedral of Hereford, where his widowed mother placed a slab over his remains. But a cenotaph was erected in Westminster Abbey to his memory, by Lord Chancellor Harcourt, with an epitaph, really written by Bishop Atterbury, though generally attributed to Dr. Friend. When a person dies at the early age of thirty-two, who has given specimens of great abilities, his country laments him; and when religion and virtue have distinguished him, the *world* has reason to deplore his loss. His fellow collegian and intimate, Edmund Smith, (who, probably, had seen part of his meditated design for a sacred poem,) in the strongest language of friendship, and with a zeal that we cannot wholly approve, and are yet unwilling to censure, thus ventures to recommend to posterity, the poet and his intentions:

"Oh! had relenting Heaven prolong'd his days,
"The tow'ring bard had sung in nobler lays:
"How the last trumpet wakes the lazy dead;
"How saints aloft the cross triumphant spread;

" How opening heav'ns their happier regions
" show;
" And yawning gulphs, with flaming vengeance
" glow;
" And saints rejoice above, and sinners howl
" below.
" Well might he sing the day he could not fear,
" And paint the glories he was sure to wear."

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. 12*mo*, *Clarke sc.*

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *mez. J. Faber sc.* 1715.

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *prefixed to his "Works," third edition*, 1715, 8*vo. Gucht sc.*

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *prefixed to the same*, 12*mo. Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *Nugent sc. G. Kneller p. A. Smith sc.*

Nicholas Rowe, Esq. was the son of John Rowe, Esq. of Lambertoun in Devonshire: a family of ancient descent, and good repute in that county; but the poet was born at the residence of his maternal relation, at Little-Berkford, Bedfordshire, in 1663. Mr. Rowe received his education partly at Highgate; but finished it under Dr. Busby, at Westminster, where he became a king's scholar, at the early age of sixteen: he was removed from thence to the Middle Temple, to study the law. The Greek and Latin languages were well understood by him; and his father, a sergeant at law, and the publisher of "Benloe's and Dallison's Reports," thought him a youth well qualified to excel at the bar. And he, indeed, seemed calculated to realize his father's wishes; for his attention to dry reports, and still drier statutes, made him appear the wonder of the Temple: but, perhaps, this assiduity was the effect of filial piety rather than inclination, as the Muses made an

easy

ROWE.

From a Bust in Westminster Abbey.

Kneller p.
Vertue Sru.
NICHOLAS ROWE Esqr.

easy conquest of him after the age of nineteen, and his father's death. At seven-and-twenty he offered his first tribute to the public: his play of "The Ambitious Step-mother;" which was followed, in due succession, and at no great intervals, by "Tamerlane," "The Fair Penitent," "The Biter," Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," and "Lady Jane Grey." All of which are tragedies except the "Biter," *an attempt* at comedy, in which he was not at all successful. Mr. Rowe (unlike most of the sons of Apollo) was always in a state of ease and comfort; he consequently composed at leisure, and was not under the necessity of asking either pecuniary or literary favours. Besides, he generally wrote the prologues and epilogues to his own plays; but yet liberally communicated his assistance to other writers. His plays have, in general, lost much of their former popularity; "Jane Shore," however, still keeps her place upon our stage and is always seen and heard with pity. Dr. Johnson will instruct the reader in the excellencies and defects of Rowe, as a dramatic writer; his other poetical compositions are many of them pleasing. Mr. Rowe is entitled to our praise for having given us the first edition of our great national poet, Shakespeare, in a commodious form: to this he has prefixed a life of him, which is more to be commended, perhaps, for the intention than for the execution. He set curiosity to work on a literary subject, at a time when party disputes, both in church and state, engrossed almost the whole attention of the public; and he showed the way for enquiries of this kind, though he did did not go so far in his search, or pursue his means of information with that minuteness and attention to accuracy, that his opportunities afforded; and which we are gratified with finding in the

the biographers and critics of the present time. The Duke of Queensbury distinguished Rowe, by making him his secretary, when he held the seals of secretary of state for Scotland; and George I. gave him the poet's laurel crown, to which was added the place of a land surveyor of the customs in the port of London. The Prince of Wales also conferred his favours upon him; and Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, the day he received the great seal, gave him the office of secretary of the presentations. But the performance of the duties of these places did not deprive the author of his predilection for literature; and he occasionally wrote poems, and published them. Quillet's Callipœdia he translated from the Latin into English verse; and also Lucan's Pharsalia, which having completed not long before his death, he directed his friend Dr. Welwood to publish. He died December 6, 1718, in the 45th year of his age; and his remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. By a daughter of Mr. Auditor Parsons he left a son; and by Mrs. Devenish, of a good family in Dorsetshire, a daughter. He made an ample provision for each; his prudence and good conduct directing him to a proper attention in this respect. The elegance of his manners was allowed by his contemporaries; but he has been accused of more suavity than sincerity, perhaps wrongfully, as he retained the amiableness of his manners, and placidity of his mind, in the last scene of his life, when he parted with his wife, children, and friends, with serenity. Mr. Rowe was well-proportioned in his person, and his features were regular and handsome. He was happy in his patrons, his family, and his friends; and his politics agreed with the period in which he lived. His private virtues adorned his public character; and we find no stain to disgrace or injure his fair fame,

Nicholas Rowe

fame. His widow erected an elegant monument to his memory, and that of their daughter, Mrs. Fane; the epitaph on which was written by Pope. It differs materially from what was first intended; and that he altered it much for the better, may be seen by comparing the inscription as it now appears, with the original draught of it, printed in that poet's works.

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *in an oval. arms at the top, rare, 8vo. S. Gribelin jun. sc.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *prefixed to his "Poems," 1726, 8vo. and 1736, Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *prefixed to his "Works," 1732, 4to. Kneller p. Vertue sc. 1730.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *in his robes, with his wand, as treasurer of the household, long inscription, very rare, fol. D'Agar p.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *8vo. N. W. Gardiner sc.*

George Granville, Lord Lansdown, was of a family eminently loyal, and of illustrious descent. His grandfather was Sir Bevil Granville, who was left dead on the field of battle, at Landsdown, when fighting for the crown and the mitre, in 1643*. His father was Bernard Granville, Esq. and himself a second son, educated in France, under the tuition of Sir William Ellis, who was afterwards distinguished by the public offices he held. When only eleven years of age he was

* His character was so high, that the university of Oxford paid a very uncommon mark of respect to his memory, by authorizing the printing a kind of *Luctus* on the occasion, in "Verses on the Death of the right valiant Sir Bevill Granville, knight, who was slain by the Rebells, on Lansdown Hill, near "Bathe," 1643.—Reprinted in 1684; with a long dedication to his descendant, the Earl of Bath, and an account of the family and their actions, by Henry Birkhead; who has also given the names at length of the several writers of the verses, which, at the first publication, were signed with their initials only.

sent

sent to Trinity College, Cambridge; and, before he was twelve, he was chosen to address the Duchess of York, when her Highness visited that university, in a copy of verses, written by himself, and spoken in the college library. Young, and enthusiastically loyal, Granville wished to fight for James II. when his unconstitutional acts had made him unworthy longer to sit on a throne he disgraced. In the reign of William III. he submitted to the prevailing party, but probably, with reluctance. In that of Queen Ann, he was a loyal, a faithful, and very able minister. In the memorable creation of 1711, she raised him to the peerage, by the title of Baron Lansdowne, of Biddeford in Devonshire; and he had, in the preceding year, been appointed secretary at war. He was afterwards comptroller, and at length treasurer of the household. In the following reign a different fate reversed his honours, when, being suspected of some designs against the new government, he was committed to the Tower; whence he was liberated without trial, as there appeared nothing to justify his detention. His lordship chanced to be confined in the same room that Sir Robert Walpole had occupied during his imprisonment there, who had written his name upon a pane of glass in the window, to which Lansdowne added the following lines:

" Good unexpected, evil unforeseen,
" Appear by turns, as fortune shifts the scene:
" Some rais'd aloft, come tumbling down amain,
" And fall so hard, they bound and rise again."

The poems of this noble peer were printed several times, in a small size; but the best edition of his works is in two vols. 4to. Besides which he wrote a " Letter from a Nobleman abroad, to his " Friend in England," 1722. Lord Lansdowne received

BLACKMORE.

received the incense of wits and witlings; who was great as a poetic peer, and amiable and pleasing to all around him. Even Pope thought he honoured his muse by praising Lansdowne's lines; and the minor poets raised themselves into notice by celebrating the praises of their patron. Lord Orford calls his lordship "a faint copy of "a faint master,"—Waller. This nobleman died February, 1734, leaving no male issue, by Ann, daughter of Edward Villiers Earl of Jersey, widow of Thomas Thynne, Esq. who died a few days before him. Lord Landsdowne had the greatest veneration for religion, and could not bear the idea of the prostitution of the sacrament by the occasional conformity bill; his arguments against which were very pointed. In his politics he was, undoubtedly, a loyal and faithful subject, who thought the constitution might be injured as much by verging towards democracy, as towards arbitrary government. His excellent advice to his nephew, when going into holy orders, is given in "Anecdotes of illustrious Persons," and does honour to his memory.

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE, *long wig, holding up his gown, mez. Vr. Bank p. G. White sc.*

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE, *oval, rare, mez. J. Closterman p. P. Williams sc.*

Dr. Blackmore was a physician, and the son of Mr. Robert Blackmore, of Corsham in Wiltshire, who was, probably, an attorney. Young Blackmore went from a country school to Westminster, at the age of thirteen; and thence to Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he received his degree of M. A. and remained thirteen years. That of Padua gave him a diploma as a physician; when he returned from a continental ramble of a year and a half,

a half, and settled in Cheapside, where he practised his profession; and was soon admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, under the charter of James II: and he many years afterwards was elected censor. The rich citizens of London employed, and the public esteemed him as skilful; and had he been satisfied with rolling in his carriage at his ease, he might have passed through life without a murmur: but unluckily for his own quiet, moderately learned, and with no great share of genius, he sallied forth into the world as a poet and writer of prose. Sydenham recommended him to read Don Quixote, which, perhaps, set his brains to work. Not content with knighthood, a gold chain and medal, and being physician to William III. he persuaded himself that he was the most eminent of his professions, as poet and politician. Blackmore displayed his patriotism in his two poems, "Prince, and King, Arthur;" his piety in his "Psalms," and other religious subjects. The first was a translation; the other, laboured rhimes. I have endeavoured to read a few pages, but tedium has always prevented the completion of the attempt. The poor knight, and his poetry, assailed by the ridicule of Pope and Dryden, and the malice of the minor critics, lost his reputation and his practice; and died *as an author,* long before he had paid the great debt of nature, which took place at Nayland in Essex, October 8, 1729. His works are various and voluminous; and besides the above, we have in verse, his "Paraphrase of Job," "Satire on Wit," "Eliza," "The Kit Cat Club," "Advice to Poets how to celebrate the Duke of Marlborough," "Advice to a Weaver of Tapestry," "Creation," "Redemption," "The Nature of Man," and "Alfred." His works in prose are, "The Lay-Monastery, or a Sequel to the Spectator;"

but

Published by Harrison & Co. May 1. 1795.

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE.

TO do justice to injured merit, is the most pleasing duty of a biographer. That Sir Richard Blackmore had great merit, is asserted by no less men than Locke, Addison, and Dr. Johnson; yet, "by the unremitted enmity of the wits, whom he provoked more by his virtue than "his dulness, his name," says the latter, "was so long used to point "every epigram on dull writers, that it became at last a bye-word of "contempt. But it deserves observation, that malignity takes hold "only of his writings, and that his life passed without reproach, even "when his boldness of reprehension naturally turned on him many "eyes desirous to espy faults, which many tongues would have made "haste to publish: but those who could not blame, could at least forbear to praise; and, therefore, of his private life, and domestick "character, there are no memorials." He was the son of Mr. Robert Blackmore, of Corsham, in Wiltshire. At the age of thirteen, he went to Westminster School; and, in 1688, to Oxford, where he resided thirteen years. On the 12th of April 1687, he became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, at which time he lived in Cheapside. It is singular, that his first work was an heroick poem: he was not known as a writer of verses till 1695, when he published Prince Arthur. Whatever may be the merits or defects of this poem, and it has no small quantity of both, it must have been very popular, having passed through three editions in two years. Success attracts envy; and Dennis assailed it with a formal criticism: but it received the approbation of Locke, and the admiration of Molineux.

Our indefatigable writer, amidst all the clamours of Pope, Dryden, and the herd of inferior wits, not only published his Prince Arthur in ten books; but King Arthur, in twelve—Eliza in ten—Alfred, in twelve—the Redeemer, in six—Job, in folio—the whole book of Psalms—the Nature of Man, in three books—and his best work, Creation, a philosophical poem, in seven—with many other poems. His prose works, too, are numerous; chiefly on religious, moral, and professional subjects.

He was knighted, by King William, in 1697, who also presented him with a gold chain and a medal, and made him one of the physicians in ordinary. These honours gave an additional stimulus to the inveteracy of the wits, who ascribed to his poetry what he owed to his politicks. In the Dedication to Alfred, he discloses, that he had a greater part in the Hanoverian succession than he had ever boasted.

He died the 8th of October 1729; and the minister who attended his death-bed, testified the fervent piety of his last hours.

but of this he only wrote a part; "A Medical "Work;" "A Book of Aphorisms;" "A true "and impartial History of the Conspiracy against "King William, of glorious Memory, in the "Year 1695;" "Just Prejudices against the "Arians' unmasked natural Theology." And he left besides, "The accomplished Speaker; or an "Essay upon divine Eloquence." It is difficult which most to admire: his perseverance in writing under such discouragements; or his benevolence in forgiving all the literary squadrons, who were perpetually attacking him with the united forces of wit and ridicule, and the popular cry in their favour. His greatest dissention was with the science of physic; the practice in which deserting him, he became loud against it. Dr. Johnson has, to the surprise of some, included Blackmore in the late edition of the English Poets; but it surely would have been difficult to have shut him out entirely, considering the number and variety of his poetical labours. The intrinsic piety of the man, who, in his life and in his death, appears to have regarded his religion as the first of duties, and the only sanctuary to which hope can, with safety, fly, probably won upon *him* to rescue his character from unmerited neglect. The medical profession was then generally devout, and formed a strong opposition to their contemporary wits, who were too often shamefully depraved in their manners as well as in their writings. For the same reason, the pious Addison read the works of Blackmore with partiality; though a man of his exquisite taste must have been frequently disgusted with the poverty of expression, and total want of elegance, which his pages present. This "most voluminous and gigantic of poets, the "butt of wits and critics," as Mr. Granger calls him, had, as he remarks, "words of great sound, "with

" with little images; straining his invention, " not naturally vigorous, to small purpose: and " who, if he does not *descend* to the bathos, at " least reaches the *ultra sublime.*"

JOHN DENNIS, *tie wig, 8vo. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*
JOHN DENNIS, *12mo. Clump sc.*

John Dennis, born in London, was the son of a citizen and saddler, and educated at Harrow on the Hill, under the pious and learned William Horn; and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and the wealth of his parent enabled him to perfect his education by travelling abroad. On his return to England, Dennis associated with the wits of the age, by whom he appears to have been well received at first; but boasting of his powers, he attempted, like them, to gain renown; and even to dispute it with the most illustrious candidates for literary distinction. The companions of his boyish days at Harrow, his fellow collegians, and the patronage he obtained, were alike flattering; for in these he thought he saw rank, wealth, and reputation. But he despised that which would have made life pleasant, and age respectable, a decent income in aid of his paternal fortune; in consequence, dependance and indigence were his portion. He wrote incessantly; and, soured by disappointment, attacked every respectable person; and, in return, was assaulted by the wits, the wags, and the morose. In short, he was a very Esau; a porcupine, whose quills were levelled at all: and every porcupine, in return, aimed his sharpest quills at him. Dennis was as valiant on paper, as he was cowardly when called to account for his virulence. "Why," said he to the Duke of Marlborough, " did your Grace not stipulate that

J. Van.e Gucht Sculp.

Mr. John Dennis

"that I should not be demanded by Lewis." "Because," answered the warrior, "I have not "done it for myself; and I have, perhaps, been "full as offensive to that king as you." Seeing a ship on the coast, he upbraided his friend with conspiring to give him up to his implacable foe, the monarch of France. At length he dreaded the catchpoles even more than his Most Christian Majesty; and straying a little beyond the rules of the court once, on the evening of Saturday, he saw a person with an ill-favoured countenance near him. With dismay and trembling, he waited till the clock had struck twelve; when he exclaimed, "I "value you not now, whether bailiff or not." The gentleman, who had caused his alarm, understanding for what he had been mistaken, was with difficulty restrained, by the age of Dennis, from giving him corporal chastisement. This multifarious writer was a violent whig and low church man; and one of the loudest, though least considerable partizans of the day. Happily for him, his was the triumphant side, consequently he had nothing to fear from the tories. This eleve of Marlborough, Godolphin, Lansdowne, and Halifax; the champion against Dryden and Pope, Addison and Steele; and the correspondent of peers, poets, and physicians, outlived his fame, his friends, and his fortune; and died, January 6, 1733, in the 77th year of his age. His poetry and politics are now but little regarded; yet, from Dr. Johnson's frequent and long extracts from his critical pieces, it may be fairly presumed, that he did not think meanly of them; and such readers as will not suffer their judgment to be run away with by a regard for names, will think, that even "Cato" itself, was indebted to the enthusiasm of party at the time, for getting rid so easily of Dennis's strictures. He is, perhaps, one of

those authors who have not had justice done to them. Dennis was overwhelmed in his own time, and has never been able to recover himself since. Nothing could exceed his moroseness: an innocent jest or a pun would irritate him to fury. Mr. Granger observes of him, "that he was ever sple-" netic and enthusiastic, and disposed to cry " down the best writings of the best authors."

WILLIAM KING, LL.D. *Æt.* 49, *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1734, *8vo. R. Dellow p. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*
WILLIAM KING, LL.D. *Æt.* 49, *in a circle in the title page of his works, 3 vols. small 8vo.* 1776, *Cook sc.*
WILLIAM KING, *in "Bell's Poets."*

Dr. King, son of Ezekiel King, of London, was an example how much splendid talents may be misapplied. With advantages from natu and station, sufficient to have raised him to enviable height, he ingloriously gave himse up to the writing of madrigals, retirement, and spleen. Educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch Oxford; and studying at Doctor's Commons; he afterwards went with the Earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant to Ireland, where he became judge advocate, sole commissioner of the prizes, and keeper of the records of that kingdom. Instead of improving these advantages, he lost them in celebrating in verse, the wonderful benefits of "Mully his Cow." Disgusted with his conduct, Pembroke withdrew his patronage. The poetical judge, Upton, and King, cared little for the viceroy, and less for the law; and they piped till it was necessary for King to cross the Irish Channel; and he returned less wealthy than he went, and depended only for his support, upon his fellowship at Oxford. Of what avail was his eight years' labours in the university, and perusing

RIDENTEM DICERE VERUM QUID VETAT? Hor.
W. KING LL.D. Æt. 49.

R. Dallom Pinx.
J. Faber Junr. Sc.
Will.m King. LLD. Etat 49
ex Æde Christi Oxon Alumnus.

ing the twenty-two thousand books and manuscripts, with his selections from them?—to write, "The Art of Cookery, in verse;" a play or two; "On the Tooth-picks of the Ancients;" "The Art "of Love;" "An historical Account of the Hea-"then Gods and Goddesses, for Schools;" "The "Transactioner," to ridicule Sir Hans Sloane: a man whose science was an honour to his country. King was one of the tory sycophants supported by Bolingbroke, who was himself soon after deprived of that power and influence which afforded the means of patronage. Instead of being a patron to his family and his friends, he was obliged to humble himself to the patronage of Swift, who procured him the office of gazetteer, with a salary of 250*l.* upon condition that he should be "dili-"gent and sober," for which the Dean passed his word. What a folly was this, that he, who had abilities to have graced the bench of justice, should be obliged to submit to the humiliation of Alderman Barber, the printer's, imperious beck, who commanded his attendance with an impudence unparalleled; making him sit till three o'clock in the morning, to correct the press, on those days the Gazette came out, though a corrector was paid for doing it: and his brutality was even heightened by the obligations Barber owed to the very man he so basely abused. To what meanness does genius without discretion submit! No wonder that exhausted patience fled from such tyranny. He left "the haunts of men" for the inglorious tranquillity of a boon-companion, a bottle and a book. Nature drooped. He then would see no one, not even his last patron, Lord Clarendon, whom he used often to visit. His lordship's sister brought him, with a friendly violence, to an apartment prepared for him opposite Somerset House, where he died, as he had

lived, very religiously, on the next day at n' on, December 25, 1712; and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, at the expence of his lordship. If Dr. King misapplied, he cannot be charged with perverting, his talents, by writing obscenely or profanely. As he could not write till he was "reasonably flushed," it gave rise to these lines by Christopher Pitt:

"'Twas from the bottle King derived his wit:
"Drank till he could not talk, and then he writ*."

JAMES GARDINER, M.A. *Æt.* 25, 1701, *own hair, prefixed to his "Translation of Rapin on Gar-" dens," a poem, 8vo. J. Varest p. Vertue sc.* 1718.

The Rev. James Gardiner, the translator of "Rapin on Gardening," published several copies of verses, both in Latin and English, which are inserted in the "Miscellanies." He was sub-dean of Lincoln Cathedral, and died March 24, 1732, aged 53. His father, Dr. James Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln from 1694 to 1705, held the same place in that church previous to his obtaining the mitre; and it is rather singular, that the poet did not gain further promotion. The prelate was of Emanuel College, Cambridge; but I do not know whether the son was of that college, or even of that university.

RICHARD GWINNETT, Esq. 8*vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*
RICHARD GWINNETT, Esq. 8*vo. G. King sc.*

Richard Gwinnett, Esq. son of Mr. Geo ge Gwinnett, of Great Shurdington in Gloucester-

* It seems a confirmation of the truth of this remarkable trait in his character, that Pope, in his very entertaining letter to Lord Bolingbroke, which describes his journey with Lintot, puts this singular observation on the Doctor, into the mouth of the bookseller: "I remember, Dr. King could write "verses in a tavern three hours after he could not speak."

shire,

Iacobus Gardiner A.M.
Ætatis Suæ 25 an. Dom. 1704.
G. Vertue sculp.

shire, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Gastrell; whence he removed to the Middle Temple: but the air of London disagreed with his delicate state of health, and he retired into the country, having abandoned his profession. Mr. Gwinnett was an admirer of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas; but their union was suspended through prudential motives. After sixteen years had elapsed, he urged his immediate marriage with that lady, who was then with her mother in London; but Dr. Garth had pronounced he could not survive six months. She therefore told him, to prevent his importunity, she would be his in that time; to which he replied, with a deep sigh, "Ah! madam, six months now are as much as "sixteen years have been; *you* put it off *now*, "and God will do it for *ever*." Poor Gwinnett retired to his seat in the country, made his will, and died April 16, 1717. He left Mrs. Thomas 600*l.* and sorrow was her "food ever after." Had she married him, she had been, as she said, secured from the "insults of poverty." Heaven knows insults are inseparable from poverty, even when virtue, wit, and beauty, ought to put them to flight. He was the author of a little piece, entituled "An Essay on the Mischief of giving "Fortunes with Women in Marriage," 1727, 12mo. and various poems, which are interspersed in the memoirs of the lives, amours, and writings, of Mrs. Thomas and himself, under the assumed names of Pylades and Corinna. Mr. Gwinnett was a man of "piety, learning, and temperance."

EDWARD WARD, *prefixed to his "Nuptial Dialogues,"* 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

EDWARD WARD, *anonymous, four English verses prefixed to "Hudibras Redivivus,"* 1716, *W. Sherwin sc.*

EDWARD WARD, 8vo. *Sympson sc.*
EDWARD WARD, *Ætat.* 54, 1714, *h. sh. mez.*

Ned Ward, as he was usually called, was a poet, though but a publican by trade, and lived in Moorfields; a man who wrote for the rabble, who admired him. But the fickle mob, from extolling, sadly bespattered him, when he stood in the pillory, at Charing Cross and the Exchange, in 1706, for his "Hudibras Redivivus," in which he reflected upon her majesty and the government. As a punishment for his temerity, the Court of Queen's Bench doomed him to this elevated station; to pay forty marks; and to give security for his good behaviour for a year. Ward even exceeded Tom Brown in ribaldry; but his works promoted his trade as a retailer of beer. He has left us no less than five volumes of impure, low writing, which have ever been of heavy sale. "There is," says Mr. Granger, "in his "writings, a vulgarity of style and sentiment "borrowed from, and adapted to, most of the "scenes of low life; in which he was particularly "conversant. He mistook pertness and vivacity "for wit; and distortion of thought and expres-"sion for humour: all which are abundantly ex-"emplified in what he published, both of verse "and prose." His most "distinguished" performance is his "London Spy," which, in Mr. Jacobs's "Lives of the Poets," is complimented with being called a "celebrated work." His "Apollo's Maggot in his Cups," was intended to satirize Mr. Pope: but this half-formed production was "the ghost of an abortion." "The owl "loves its hooting as much as the nightingale its "song." Ward died in 1731, aged about 71. Many of his books were used to be sent to the Plantations, where the standard of wit is much lower

Mrs CENTLIVRE.

lower than it is in England; to this the following line in the "Dunciad," book i. l, 200. alludes:

"Or shipp'd, with Ward, to ape and monkey
"lands."

POETESSES.

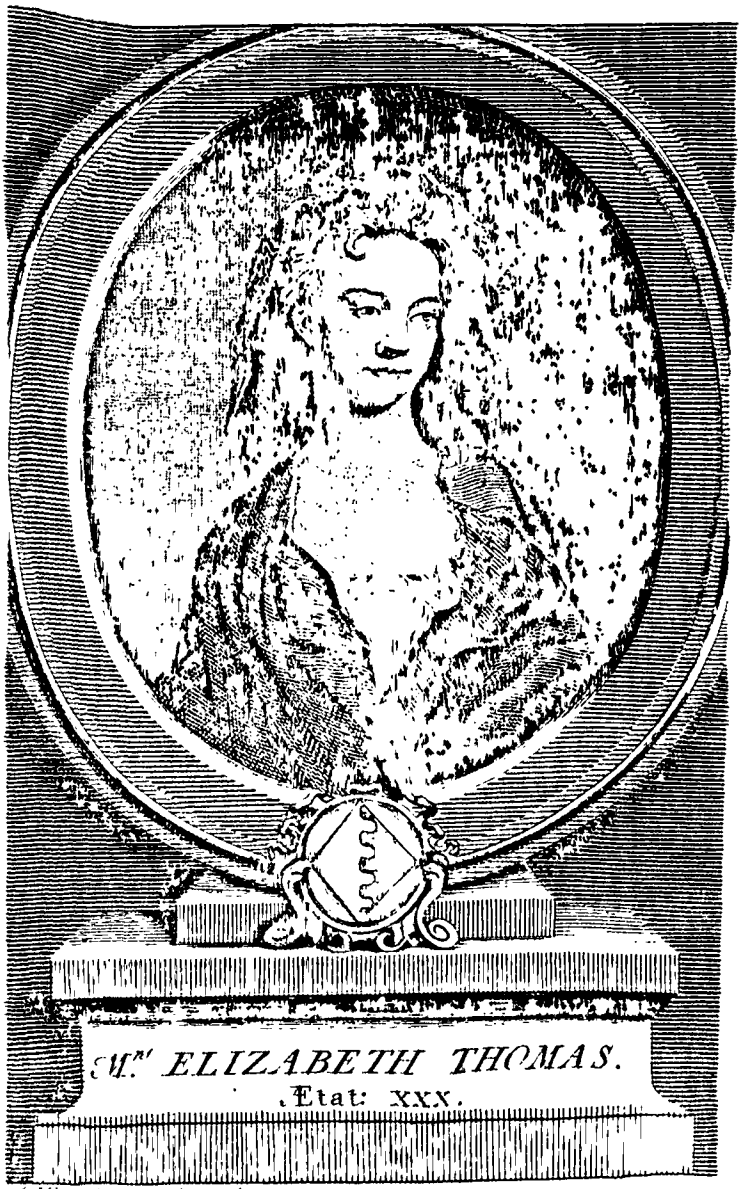
SUSANNAH CENTLIVRE, *mez. D. Fermin p. P. Pelham sc.* 1720.

Mrs. Centlivre was the daughter of Mr. Freeman, and might have inherited some fortune, as her father possessed an estate. But that gentleman and his wife were zealots in the religion of Calvin, and violent in the cause of the parliament, which expelled him from Holbeach in Lincolnshire; and he died in obscurity, in Ireland, where his wife soon followed him to the grave. Susannah was only three years of age when she lost her father. Her turn for poetry disclosed itself at an early age indeed, if it be true, which is said of her, that she was only seven years old when she wrote a song; and was no more than twelve when a thirst for knowledge reconciled her to the privation of those things which females in general so ardently desire, fine *clothes* and gay company. When she was only fifteen, a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox, the great statesman, made her his wife; but she became a widow in the following year. Mr. Carrol, an officer in the army, was afterwards honoured with her hand; but that gentleman survived his marriage only a year and a half: at length she married Mr. Joseph Centlivre. This extraordinary woman died, December 1, 1723, after having lived, loved, and laughed, with her last husband, the yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty, George I. for many years. Mrs. Cent-

livre wrote fifteen plays, from 1700 to 1721, with various success. Of these, "The Busy Body," "The "Wonder," and the "Bold Stroke for a Wife," retain their place in the favour of the public; and are still frequently acted, particularly the former, which deserved the praise of Addison, and the patronage of Lord Chancellor Somers. The world seemed disposed to take Susannah's word; but even good-nature must grant, that there are many breaks and chasms in her story. Indigent and friendless, lively and engaging, we reluctantly excuse where it is impossible to approve. It would, perhaps, be very difficult to find the marriage certificate for her second union. Her works were published in three volumes.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, *Æt.* 30, *in a hood, prefixed to the "Memoirs of Pylades and Corinna,"* 1731, 8*vo. G. King ad orig.*

There is something so romantic in the life of Mrs. Thomas, as told by herself, that it appears even more than poetic: She was the child of age and youth; and left an orphan, without fortune. Her widowed mother, after living in all the luxury of forensic splendour, was obliged to shelter herself, and this her only child, in the recesses of obscurity, when she had dreamed of rolling in wealth. The Dowager Lady Wentworth losing her only child, Harriot, the beloved mistress of the handsome, gay, ambitious, and unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, is represented as having said to Mrs. Thomas, "I am indebted to your late husband; "but I know not, nor you, how much: for his "books were, I find, burnt, in the fire whi[illegible] "happened in his chambers in the Temple. [illegible] "me do better than pay you: let your daughter "be my adopted child." To which the fond mother


Mr. ELIZABETH THOMAS.
Etat: XXX.

mother replied, "I cannot part with my daughter "on any terms." The lady, highly displeased, would hear no apologies; and dying in a few years, left her chambermaid an estate in Stepney, of 1500*l.* per annum. We then read, in the "Memoirs," of the friendship of a centenarian gentleman, who wore a pair of rich Spanish leather gloves, embossed on the backs with golden embroidery, and fringed round with gold plate, which his beloved sovereign, Elizabeth, in the last year of her reign, pulling off her own hands, had presented to him, but which he only wore on particular occasons. But how the gloves of an old queen, always thin, and with hands and arms truly feminine, could be worn by a gentleman, is to me unknown; the gloves, indeed, might then have been evidence: for, dying in a few days, they were bequeathed to the mother of the poetess, who soon fell a victim to an adventurer, who spent the wreck of her fortune, which had only been 1000*l.* in a chymical process, to transmute the common metals to gold; but, by his firing the house one day, and soon after exploding most part of the remainder, she was convinced, that he who could not command the elements, could not direct the destinies. It was in vain he raved, tore his hair, and acted the maniac. Restored to reason, she left rural felicity and the projector in alchymy, for an elegant house in Bloomsbury, where, under the familiar names of Jack and Tom, Will and Ned, good, honest country fellows, met the projectors or state alchymists, Devon, Buckingham, Dorset, and other state-menders, who, expelling James, introduced William and Mary, at the risk of their lives, titles, and fortunes; and [illegible] ruin, if ruin there could be, to Mrs. Thom[illegible]nd Elizabeth. But the Revolution established, made no revolution in the private situation of the widow

and

and her daughter, except an offer from one of those noblemen to ruin the latter; and as a blind to satisfy the world, to give Mr. Gwinnet, her lover, a place under him at court: but this proposition was treated with the contempt that stubborn virtue best knows how to use. Mr. Gwinnet, elegant and refined in his manners, endeavoured to obtain her hand; but death doomed him to an early grave. He left 600*l.* to his Corinna, the name which she assumed; but cruel fate, in this instance, sent the brother of the deceased to suppress the will, and tarnish her reputation. She was therefore induced to compromise for the receipt of 400*l.* of which he paid 200*l.* which was surrendered to her mother's creditors; but, bidding defiance to law as well as equity, he was permitted to lead her from court to court, for the recovery of the remaining 200*l.* and at the threshold of the House of Peers he paid the money. From pecuniary she fell into personal miseries: a chicken bone, swallowed inadvertently, remained in her stomach for years, and gave her the most exquisite tortures. The letters of Pope to Mr. Henry Cromwell, which had fallen into her hands, were sold, in her distress and confinement, to Curl, who published them. This transaction excited the vengeance of the irritable bard; and she died under his malédictions, in wretched lodgings in Fleet-street, February 3, 1730, in the 56th year of her age; and was buried in St. Bride's Church, with a decent plainness. The letters between her and Mr. Gwinnet, under the assumed names of Corinna and Pylades, and her poems, were published. Mrs. Thomas was inferior to Mrs. Behn and Mrs. Manly, in talents; but every way more respectable in character. Dryden humanely commended her verses, and Pope visited her. Though part of her extraordinary history

history may be overcharged, there is still sufficient to excite pity for the fate of one, who (though virtuous) spent her days in "disappointment, "sickness, law-suits, poverty, and imprisonment." How much happier had she lived under an humble roof, where she might have clothed and fed herself by industry; and, by a laudable economy, collected a competence for age and sickness. Respectable and respected in such a situation, she would never have been the slave of booksellers, nor the drudge of literature. The mediocrity of her powers precluded her attaining independence by them: but where is the female who would not have thought highly of her genius, when the best poets of the age commended, and a beloved friend was enraptured with her muse!

MRS. ELIZABETH BURNET, 12*mo*. *S. Gribelin sc.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BURNET, *Æt.* 46, *prefixed to her "Life and Devotions."*

Was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Blake, Knt. and born November 8, 1661. When only seventeen years of age, she married Robert Berkley, of Spetchly in Worcestershire, Esq. descended from Sir Robert Berkley, a judge of the King's Bench in the time of Charles I. Religious controversy was then very violent. Mr. Berkley was a Protestant; his mother a Roman Catholic. To decide between those professions of faith, she studied the Scriptures, and read the arguments for and against Protestantism; and at length became, upon principle, a dutiful daughter of the Church of England. When James II. ascended the throne, she prevailed upon Mr. Berkley to withdraw into Holland; and they remained at the Hague till William III. obtained the English crown.

crown, when they returned to Spetchley. Mr. Berkley died in 1693; after which she employed her time in completing the hospital at Worcester, left unfinished by him. Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, made this lady his third wife, after she had remained a widow for seven years; and he found her every way estimable. The prelate secured all her fortune to her, and confided his children to her care; and she acted by them as if they had been her own. Her health declining, Mrs. Burnet went to the Spa, in 1707, whence she returned much [illegible]ved; but the severity of the following Jan[illegible] occasioned a pleuritic fever, which terminated in her death. She desired, by her will, to be interred by her former husband, in compliance with a promise she had made him. She had [illegible]hildren by her last marriage; but they d[illegible] soon after their birth. Mrs. Burnet had planned a work in her widowhood, which she completed when a second time a wife, entitled "A Method of Devotion; or "Rules for holy and devout Living, with Prayers "on several Occasions, and Advices and Devo-"tions for the holy Sacrament," 8vo. Dr. J. Goodwyn, archdeacon of Oxford, afterwards archbishop of Cashel, published her life, which has appeared in several collections; and her "Me-"thod of Devotion," has been repeatedly printed. The Berkleys of Spetchley have long been Roman Catholics, probably from the zeal of Mrs. Burnet's mother-in-law.

WRITER ON DIVINITY.

JOHN DISNEY, M.A. *prefixed to his "Essay on "the Execution of the Laws against Immorality "and Profaneness,"* 1710, 8vo. *R. White, ad vicum.*

The

The first impressions are without the laced ends to his neckcloth.

The Rev. John Disney, eldest son of Daniel Disney, of Lincoln, Esq. was of a family seated for several centuries at Norton-Disney in the same county. With an education suited to his rank in life, he distinguished himself as an active and valuable magistrate; and once received the marked acknowledgments of the judges, at an assize at Lincoln. "If," observes Mr. Nelson, (alluding to an essay written by Mr. Disney,) "a "man has any objections with regard to suppressing immorality and profaneness, let him read "this book; which it is impossible to do, without "being affected by it, if he has any sense of religion, or any concern for the good of his country." The pious Disney, anxious to be more extensively useful to society, determined, in 1719, to take orders; and was ordained by Dr. Gibson, bishop of Lincoln. His preferments were, the rectory of Kirkby super Baine, the vicarage of Croft, both in his native county; and the vicarage of St. Mary, Nottingham. He died in February, 1729—30, aged 52, and was buried in his parish church, under a stone which has no other inscription than the initials of his name, and the date of his decease. It difficult to do justice to the merits of this gentleman, as a magistrate, a scholar, and a clergyman. Assiduous in his ministerial capacity, he gained the esteem, and as a nervous and affecting preacher, the admiration, of his parishioners. Besides his [illegible]ay," he wrote, "Meditations and Poems on divine "Subjects," in 1695 and 1703, 8vo; a poem, entituled "Flora," printed with Mr [illegible]ardiner's translation of "Rapin on Gar[illegible]ens;" "A Gene-"alogy of the House of Brunswick-Lunenburgh,"

engraved

engraved on two sheets, by Sturt; Sermons, preached on public occasions, published by particular desire; and "A View of the ancient Laws "against Immorality and Profaneness," printed in folio, 1728. We cannot but admire the man, who could see, and reprove, the impropriety of making a vestry a smoking-room; and extol his firmness in obliging even a metropolitan to transfer the enjoyment of his refreshments to an inn. Archbishop Blackburn, finding himself fatigued with a long confirmation in St. Mary's Church, ordered pipes and tobacco to be brought to the vestry. Mr. Disney met the servant in the act of conveying them, and said, "Why do you bring "these things here?" "I was ordered, Sir." "Take "them to a more proper place; for whilst I am "vicar of this church, no smoking shall be in my "vestry."

ANTIQUARIES.

RALPH THORESBY, *prefixed to his "Ducatus "Leodicnsis,"* 1715, *fol. Vertue sc.* 1712.

The Thoresbys trace their pedigree to the reign of Canute; but they had been merchants at Leeds for a century. Mr. John Thoresby, the father of Ralph, united literature with trade; and his mind appears to have had much the same bias as that of his son, which prompted him to purchase the collection of coins and medals, formed by the great general and antiquary, Lord Fairfax. Mr. Ralph Thoresby, his eldest son, had education, and all the advantages to be obtained by foreign and British tours: the former of which was made for mercantile improvement; and the latter to restore his health, injured by an ague caught in Holland. Mr. Thoresby had made

made, besides, some progress in Latin, to which were added a thorough acquaintance with the Dutch and French languages. His father's death, and his own precarious health, did not prevent his attention to concerns in business; he even directed his engagements in that line into a new and more profitable channel, by leaving the woollen for the linen trade. But Mr. Thoresby was as much known as a virtuoso as a merchant; though he never suffered his taste to injure his traffic. His history of Leeds and its environs, entituled "Ducatus Leodiensis," does him credit as an author; and the catalogue of his collection, consisting of coins, medals, manuscripts, and curiosities of various other kinds, shows his knowledge in antiquity; and the many presents he received, the general estimation in which he was held. Amongst the most eminent of his friends and correspondents were Archbishop Sharpe; Bishops Nicholson, Gibson, and Kennet; Sir Andrew Fountaine; Dean Gale, and his sons; Drs. Hickes, Woodward, Mead, Stukely, and Richardson; Messrs. Wanley, Hearne, Ray, Strype, Evelyn, Chamberlayne, and Folkes. To which list of names may be added F. Place, Esq. who engraved several plates in his "Ducatus Leodiensis." After a long indisposition, and two attacks of the palsey, Mr. Thoresby died, October 16, 1725, aged 66; and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's Church, Leeds, with his ancestors. Few men have passed through life more unreproachably: though educated a dissenter, he declared himself of the national church. His unaffected piety, both in public and private, made his admission among them very acceptable to the clergy. In domestic life he was equally respectable. As a man of science he must be regarded as an experienced antiquary, a skilful medalist, and an excellent

excellent topographer; as well as an accurate genealogist. By Ann, third daughter and co-heir of Richard Sykes, of Leeds, Gent. he had issue, ten children; three of whom, with their mother, survived him: they were 1. The Rev. Ralph Thoresby, rector of Newington in Middlesex, and who died without issue, April 24, 1763, aged 65: Rhoda, his wife, daughter of Mr. Stafford, of London, linen draper, died May 31, 1751, aged 43; they were buried in Newington cemetery. 2. The Rev. Richard Thoresby, rector of St. Catherine Coleman, in Fenchurch-street, London, who died in 1773 or 1774, leaving a daughter, and two sons, both of whom were in the horrid Hole, at Calcutta, where one died. And 3. Grace, married to Mr. John Wood, of Leeds. There is an engraving in the "Ducatus Leodiensis," of the monument of Mr. John Thoresby, his father, on which is his bust. This is as much a portrait as his son's print by Vertue; and that gentleman having also been well skilled in history and antiquity, he deserves a place amongst our eminent British characters. He died, October 31, 1679, aged 54.

CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, *oval, cyphers, &c. at the corners, mez. A. Grace p. J. Smith sc.* 1701.

CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, *in a wrought oval frame, scarce, small folio.*

CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, *in the print of the family, Per.* v. *Cl. 3. Bromley.*

Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. of Cark Hall, in Cartmell, Lancashire, was the only son and heir of Curwen Rawlinson, Esq. of the same place, and remotely allied to the literary descendants of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, lord mayor of London. This gentleman, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, directed

directed his studies chiefly to the Anglo-Saxon, and other northern languages; and we are indebted to him for the beautiful edition of Alfred's translation of "Boethius de Consolatione "Philosophiæ." This was published at his own expence, in 1698, and is a valuable work to the lovers of the language of our Germanic ancestors. Mr. Rawlinson died, January 8, 1733, and was buried in the north transept of St. Alban's Abbey Church, where there is a superb monument to his memory. He left a great number of manuscripts, many of which related to the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

JOHN BAGFORD, 8*vo. H. Howard p. G. Vertue sc.* 1728.

John Bagford, who died at Islington, May 15, 1716, aged 65, made a great collection of typographical matter, which, with those on other subjects, are now in the British Museum. This extraordinary man was a native of London, and by trade a shoemaker; but afterwards became a bookseller, and ultimately, an inmate of the Charter-House, through the patronage of Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Ely, in return for the many curiosities with which he had enriched that prelate's library. His knowledge in scarce books, prints, and other appendages to literature, made his travels in this kingdom and Holland productive of great treasure to *amateurs*. The Earl of Oxford sought his assistance, and liberally remunerated him; and, at Bagford's death, purchased his collection, consisting of books and manuscripts. Intending to have published a general history of printing, he procured the mention of his proposals in the "Phi-"losophical Collections for 1706." The materials for this work appear in the "Harleian Collec-

"tion:" from those it is evident, that he could neither write a good and hand, nor spell accurately. Great part of his collection of manuscripts is in the public library at Cambridge, secured in a cubical deal box, where, it is thought, they have never had the advantage of sun or air. His correspondence with Lord Oxford's librarian, Mr. Humphrey Wanley, is in the British Museum. He was buried in the cemetery belonging to the Charter-House.

HISTORIANS.

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *J. Brandon p. J. Houbraken sc.*

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *J. Brandon p. G. King sc.* 1732.

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *Petit sc.*

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *prefixed to his "History of England," fol. G. Vertue sc.* 1734.

This historian, the son of James de Rapin, Lord of Thoyras, was born in 1661, at Castres, where he was educated under his paternal roof; whence he went to Puylaurens and Saumur. De Thoyras was intended for the bar; but determined, after his father's decease, to leave the profession of the law for that of the sword. After the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, he quitted France; but gaining no patronage in England, he went to Holland, where he served under his relation, Mons. Rapin, in the corps of French volunteers at Utrecht. But the Revolution in England occurring, he left that service, to fight in the cause of William III. in Ireland, where he entered the army as an ensign; from which he was preferred to the rank of captain, in consequence of his gallant

gallant conduct at the siege of Carrickfergus and Limerick, (in the latter he was wounded in the shoulder,) and in the battle of the Boyne. Rapin valued William as the hero of civil and religious liberty; but resigned his commission to one of his brothers, and was appointed tutor to the son of the Earl of Portland, whom he attended in his travels. He then went to Holland; but his family increasing, he retired to Wesel, as a cheaper residence: there he devoted himself to the study of literature, to which he fell a martyr, and died, May 16, 1725, aged 64. By his marriage with Marianne Testard, in 1699, he had several children. England seems to have been regarded by Rapin as his adopted country. He wrote in his native language, a "Dissertation on "the Whigs and Tories; and a "History of Eng-"land," printed at the Hague, in nine vols. 4to. 1726 and 1727; reprinted at Trevoux in 1728, in ten vols. 4to. Tindal translated this work into English, and published it in two vols. folio. It is undoubtedly an extraordinary production; but the translation is in many respects defective, the quotations from ancient authors inaccurate, and the facts sometimes totally misstated. Since Rapin's time there have been vast treasures of materials discovered and opened to public use; but he did not avail himself of all that were even then in his power. In truth, a perfect history of Great Britain is too great an undertaking for any one person; but single reigns may be accomplished by individuals with sufficient accuracy. Rapin, however, deserves our gratitude; notwithstanding some historical inaccuracies and political errors, his devotion to a party, and his occasional bigotry in dealing out God's judgments. His history still keeps its place in every library that deserves to be so called; nor is it easy to name

the writer by whom he may, with advantage to the student, be superseded in this class of literature.

ABEL BOYER, *prefixed to his "Dictionary in "French and English," 4to. J. Basire sc.*
ABEL BOYER, *in a cap, pen and book, fol. H. Hysing p. F. Chereau sc.*
ABEL BOYER, *B. Lens p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

This glossographer and historian was a native of Castres in France, where he was born, in 1664. As Boyer was a Protestant, he left his native country upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and went to Geneva, thence to Francker; and finally came to England, which he considered as his adopted country. It is certain he studied our language, our customs, and the spirit of our laws, with much greater success than could have been expected; and, in consequence, Sir Benjamin Bathurst chose him, in 1692, tutor to his son Allen, created first, Baron, and afterwards Earl Bathurst. Boyer's "Post Boy," was a newspaper well received; and his "Political State of Great "Britain," published monthly, had an extensive sale. This author understood the English idiom sufficiently, to prepare Racine's tragedy of Iphigenia for the stage, which he published under the name of "The Victim," and it was acted at Drury-lane Theatre. As he knew enough of our language to accomplish this, it is not at all extraordinary that he should present the English nation with his "Dictionnaire Royal François-"Anglois, et Anglois-François," which still retains the good opinion of the public. J. C. Prieur enlarged and corrected it. To those works he added the "Life of Queen Ann," in folio, which is still highly valued, as a good chronicle of that

that period of our history; but it is generally supposed, that he did not write the former part of it. He died at a house he had built in the Five Fields, Chelsea, aged 70; and was buried in the churchyard there, November 19, 1729. His surname is written, Bowyer, in the "Register," through the ignorance or carelessness of the person who made the entry. There is a good account of Mr. Boyer's life and writings in the "Biographia Dramatica."

THOMAS BRODRICK, Generosus, *oval frame, motto in a label over his head,* "Virtus sola Nobilitas," *arms below; W. Sherwin sc.* 1704. 8*vo. scarce.*

Of this pious layman, author of "Historia Sacra; an Account of the Fasts and Feasts of the "Church of England," who may be ranked with Disney and Nelson of his own time, and with West, Lyttelton, and Bryant, of a later day, the industry of Mr. Granger was not able to recover any particular memorials. His print styles him Gentleman; but the arms being different, we cannot suppose him at all related to the noble family of the same name. As the dedication to Thomas, Earl of Thanet, is anonymous, as well as the book itself, it may be inferred, that the author not chusing to be generally known as such, prefixed his portrait to such copies only of his work as were presented to his patrons and friends. Whether he is the same Mr. Brodrick who wrote "The Complete History of the Netherlands," in two vols. 8vo. published in 1713, with a more numerous list of subscribers than had ever before appeared in print, is rather a matter of conjecture, from the similarity of name, than of certainty, from any communication made upon the subject.

MATHEMATICIANS.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. E. Seeman p. M^c Ardell sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *an etching, J. Vr. Bank. sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *a small head radiated,* 1732, *fol. G. Bickam sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *a vignette in the "Tableaux des "Hommes Illust. de Grande Bretagne," L. Cars sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *Æt.* 84, 1725, *own hair, sitting, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. Faber sc.* 1726.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *painted for M. Folkes, mez. J. Vr. Bank p.* 1726, *Faber sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *from the bust at the Hermitage, Richmond, mez. Faber sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *profile, fol. Hoare sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *in Birch's "Lives," Kneller p. Houbraken sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. Miller sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *profile, 8vo. Du Pin sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.* 1712.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *4to. mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *bare-headed, mez. J. Thornhill p. J. Simon sc.* 1723.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *with* SIR HANS SLOANE, *engraved in a spiral line, Ja. Smith sc.* 1733.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. G. Kneller p. Jo. Smith sc.* 1712.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *Æt.* 83, *4to. J. Vr. Bank p.* 1725; *Vertue sc.* 1726.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. Seeman p.*

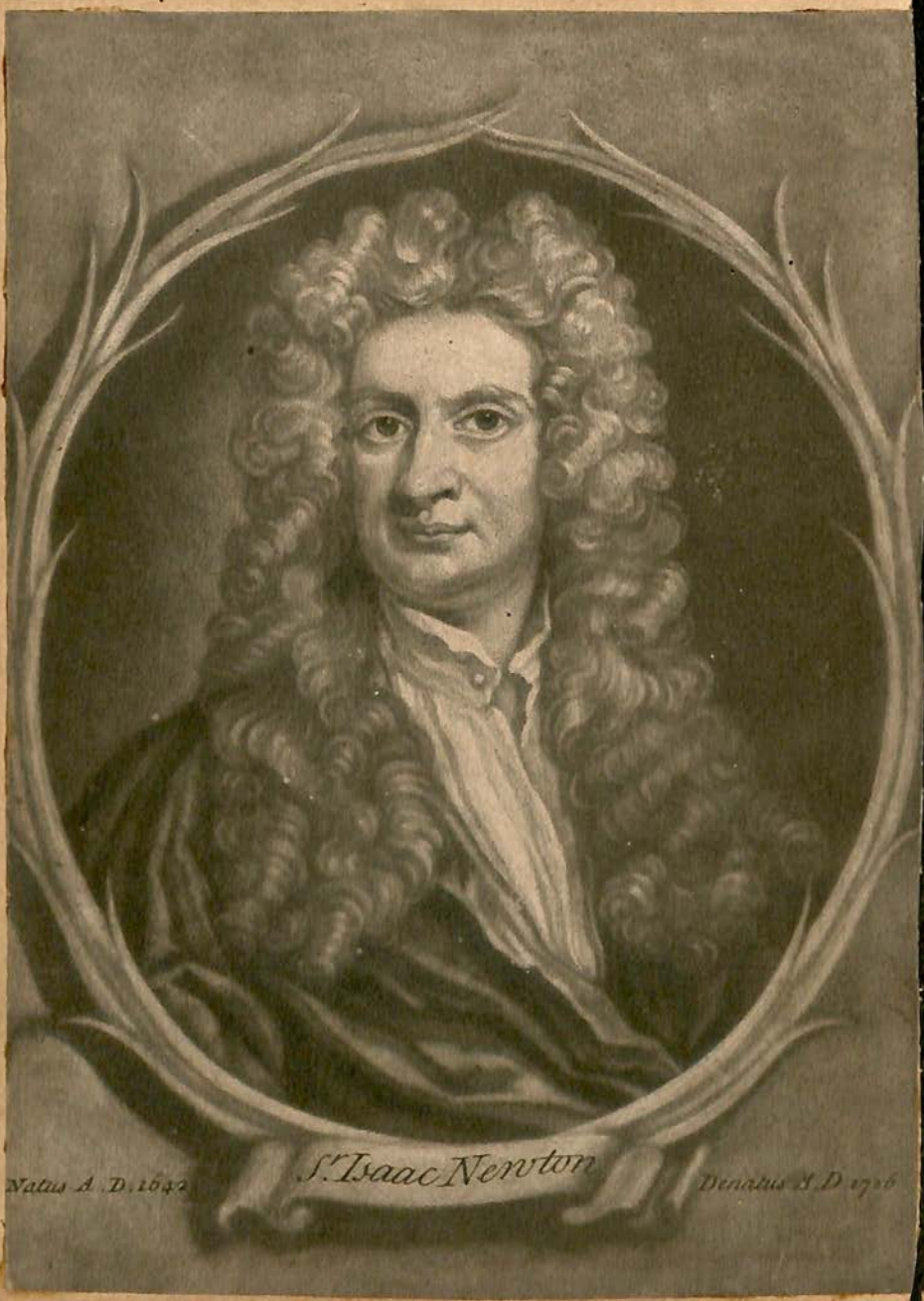
SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *oval, 4to. mez.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *with* FLAMSTEED, HALLEY, *and* SANDERSON, *mez.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *with* LOCKE, *&c. mez.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *4to. G. Kneller p. W. Sharp sc.*

SIR


Natus A. D. 1642
Sr Isaac Newton
Denatus A. D. 1726

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *when Bachelor of Arts, from the original, in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cramorne, fol. after Sir Peter Lely, B. Reading sc.*

Isaac Newton, Gent. of Westby in Lincolnshire, had several children; of whom John, his eldest son and heir, was ancestor of the philosopher; and from the fourth descended the Newtons, baronets. Sir Isaac's father was lord of the manor of Woolsthorp in the above county; who died, at the age of 36, and was buried October 6, 1624*: this his only and posthumous child was born on the Christmas day following. The whole of his inheritance was in land, and produced about 80*l.* per annum; but it was liable to the jointure of his mother, Hannah, daughter of James Ascough, of Mercat Overton, Gent. who soon married the Rev. Barnabas Smith, rector of North Witham, by whom she had three daughters, who left families. The ancestors of Sir Isaac had been the cultivators of their little property, like numbers of the minor gentry; but his father, before his marriage, did not possess more than 30*l.* per annum in land; yet he was lord of a manor, with court leet and court baron. Born at the commencement of the civil war, and a boy during the usurpation, Sir Isaac seemed particularly unfortunate, as his mother's care was engrossed by her second marriage and its consequences, so that he suffered some neglect. However, it is probable that he was intended for no other pursuit than that of agriculture; and, indeed, it appears evident from a well-known fact, which is, his having attended sheep near Woolsthorpe. A gentleman found

* Mr. Newton's father is represented as weak and extravagant, but this does not appear. He did not lessen, but enlarged, his inheritance by marriage; he survived his father only eleven months.

the little shepherd near his sheep, reading a book upon practical geometry: astonished at this circumstance, but more with his shrewd remarks, he represented the matter to his maternal grandfather and guardian, Mr. Ascough, and they determined, in consequence, to give the boy a good education. Mr. Smith, his father-in-law, must have been a judge of young Newton's capacity; but who could then have thought the little shepherd was to be the most intelligent of men. Our embryo philosopher was sent, in 1654, when twelve years of age, to Grantham free grammar school, founded by Dr. Fox, bishop of Winchester. This selection of the seminary was as beneficial as it was convenient; for Mr. Stokes, then master, had raised it to great repute. Young Newton boarded with Mr. Clark, an apothecary of Grantham, who resided in the house adjoining the North Inn*. The youth disregarded the amusements of his school-fellows; and was, some years back, says Dr. Stukeley, in a letter to Dr. Mead, remembered here as a boy of pregnant parts; known for his strange inventions and extraordinary inclination for mechanics; with a small shop of tools, as little saws, hatchets, and hammers, with which he amused himself in forming nicknacks, and models in wood of various things. During the vacations he went to Woolsthorpe, where his library remained till lately; the shelves of which were of his own making, and formed of the deal boxes, probably, that had contained his books and clothes. There were there two or three hundred volumes, which had belonged to his father-in-law, Mr. Smith; those Sir Isaac gave to his relation, Mr. Newton, of Grantham. At

* The grandson of this gentleman was of the same profession, in the same town. The physician, Dr. Clark, his brother, was usher under Mr. Stokes; but afterwards confined himself to his profession, at Grantham, where he gained much reputation and property.

the

the age of eighteen, and in the memorable year 1660, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge: there his genius continued to unfold itself. But he was not formed by temper to force his way into public notice: naturally mild and unassuming, he courted no distinction; and but few understood, or could appreciate his studies. However, his theory of light and colours established his fame, when he was only twenty-two years of age. During the plague of 1665 he retired, perhaps, to Woolsthorpe, where an apple falling as he sat beneath the branches, gave him the first idea of gravitation. In 1667 he returned to his college, of which he was chosen Fellow; and in the following year he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1669 he obtained the professorship of mathematics; and in January, 1671-2, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His fame was then universally established by his "Principia," which gained him not only the reputation of the most eminent phliosopher living, but that of the greatest who had illumined the world. The recoinage, in 1696, gave Lord Halifax an opportunity of appointing Mr. Newton to an office for which he was well qualified; and he made him his assistant in that most arduous undertaking; which he performed so much to the satisfaction of his patron, that he was placed at the head of the mint, with a salary of from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* a year, an appointment equal to his most sanguine wishes. After this event Mr. Newton resigned his professorship at Cambridge, and devoted his time to study and the duties of his office. He resided at one time in Jermyn-street, but subsequently in a house at the corner of Long's Court, in St. Martin's-street, Leicester Fields; upon the roof of which he built a small observatory, which, probably, still remains; and he

he had lodgings in Orbel's Buildings, Kensington. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1703; and, in 1705, Queen Ann knighted him. This great man, so different from his predecessor in science, Bacon, Lord Verulam, was exact in all his affairs. But he never married: preferring the easy life of a gentleman and a bachelor, and the seclusion of a scholar. His wealth he made subservient to every good purpose; nor did he forget his native plains, one of the most delightful spots in the kingdom. He was kind to his relations; assisting them in their respective situations, but without expressing a wish to alter them. Though frugal, when occasion demanded he could be liberal, and even munificent; but he loved philosophical pursuits better than the display of station or wealth. Sir Isaac enjoyed uninterrupted health till he was 80 years of age; and even after that period he had many respites from his dreadful disorder, the stone. So even and placid was his temper, that, when large drops coursed each other down his face, and his double night-cap was wet through by perspiration, he never groaned nor complained; and the moment the pain ceased, his innocent pleasantry returned. All his passions were under the strictest control, and he ever seemed the only person in company who was a stranger to his own wonderful attainments. He loved children, and their innocent prattle, and delighted to have them in his study, of which many instances are given. Sir Isaac had a favourite little dog, named Diamond: this animal ranged uncontrolled through his study; and once, during his master's absence, overturned a lighted candle, which fell upon a manuscript that he had laboured many years to complete—it was reduced to ashes! The immortal Newton merely exclaimed, "Oh, Diamond! Diamond! thou little

"knowest

"knowest the mischief thou hast done." Such was this *real* philosopher. As the intenseness of his application did not injure his temper, neither did it prevent his acting as a citizen of the world. His absence of mind may be illustrated by the following anecdote: A friend visited Sir Isaac when he was deeply engaged in solving some problem. Hour after hour passed away, and the philosopher still remained closeted. The visitor, hungry and impatient, observed a plate and cover, which he lifted, and discovered a chicken. He took the liberty of eating it, and then carefully replaced the cover. Sir Isaac came at length, entered the room, apologized for keeping him so long waiting, and requested he would excuse his eating dinner before him. "Don't make a "stranger of me, Sir Isaac." The philosopher removed the cover, and finding nothing remained but bones, calmly observed, "You see, Sir, how "absent we literary men are; I really thought I "had not dined." Newton acquired about 50,000*l.* but he lost as much as 20,000*l.* by the South Sea bubble; which loss he never could bear to hear mentioned. His application was wonderful: he told Dr. Pearce, bishop of Rochester, that "he had spent thirty years, at in- "tervals, in reading over all the authors, or parts "of authors, which could furnish him with ma- "terials for his 'Chronology of ancient King- "doms;' and that he had re-written the work "sixteen times with his own hands." It may be asked, what were his religious sentiments. Dr. Johnson was told, by an acquaintance of Sir Isaac's, that "in early life he started as a clamo- "morous infidel, but that as he became better in- "formed he was converted to Christianity, and "became one of its most zealous defenders." Halley, the astronomer, of whom it was remarked, that "he could believe any thing but the

"Scriptures,"

"Scriptures," talking against Christianity as wanting mathematical demonstration, was stopped by Newton, who said, "Man, you had better "hold your tongue; you have never sufficiently "considered the matter." He professed attachment to the national church, but reprobated all persecution. Sir Isaac lived under the governments of Charles I. the Commonwealth of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, Charles II. James II. William and Mary, Queen Ann, and George I. It is well known that William personally disliked him: though that monarch was silent himself, he did not admire silence in others. Ann valued him as the most eminent man breathing; but she did not deviate from the court routine to show her regard, and merely distinguished him by knighthood. Caroline, Princess of Wales, afterwards queen, endeavoured to raise her own character by patronizing eminent men; but she rather honoured herself than gave any thing to Sir Isaac. This great man, the "Humani Generis "Decus," rich in deeds, and full of years, died, March 20, 1726, at his lodgings at Richmond, after retaining the use of his faculties till within the last forty-eight hours of his life. His corpse was removed to the Jerusalem Chamber, and thence to Westminster Abbey: the chancellor; the Dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh; the Earls of Pembroke, Sussex, and Macclesfield, supporting the pall. His works are every where known; and his fame will cease only with time. Sir Isaac was of the middle stature, inclining in age to corpulence; his countenance was serene and calm, and indicative rather of penetration than vivacity. His eyes were so good, that he not only studied several hours daily, to the last; but he was enabled to read the smallest print, or decypher the most ancient coin, by candle-light, without using spectacles. He made no will; but the descendants

ants of his half-brother and two half-sisters shared his personal property. His real estate, which he had augmented by purchase to about 100*l.* per annum, went to an obscure person of his name, the descendant of his father's brother. This man was an instance how greatly members of the same family differ from each other in their capacities and conduct. The dissolute, illiterate, and drunken wretch, Newton, died in 1757, at the age of 30, by a singular accident: intoxicated, and reeling with a pipe in his mouth, he fell, when one end of the tube penetrated his throat, and broke there; this caused his death, and the extinction of the family of Newton!!! The only portrait for which he sat was to Kneller, and belonged to his relation, Mrs. Brown, who sending it for sale to London, it was purchased for 30*l.* by the Duke of Rutland.

Sir Isaac represented his parent university in parliament, in the first year of William and Mary, and the thirteenth of William III*.

JOHN WARD, of Chester, *Æt.* 58, 1706, *prefixed to his "Key to Interest,"* 1709, 8*vo. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN WARD, *prefixed to his "Introduction to the "Mathematicks,"* 8*vo. J. Minde sc. This plate is the same as the former.*

Ward wrote himself into consequence from an humble situation, and published "A small Trea- "tise of Algebra," which being enlarged, was republished in his "Key to Interest;" "An In- "troduction to Mathematics," "A practical Me- "thod to discover the Longitude at Sea," 1714,

* Besides the foregoing representations of this great man, there have been three medals struck in honour of him: one by Croker, of our own mint; one by Dessier, of Geneva; and another by Roettiers, in France. Nor should the munificence of the late Dr. Robert Smith, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, be omitted, who, in his life-time, and at his own expence, erected in the antichapel there a full-length statue of Sir Isaac, excellently done by Roubilliac, in white marble, with a suitable inscription on the pedestal.

8vo.

8vo. and "Experiments on the specific Gravities "of various Bodies." The "Guardian," after ridiculing Mr. Ayres, the excellent penman, for having "his image opposite to the title page of "his learned treatise*, wherein he instructs the "youth of this nation to arrive at a flourishing hand," goes on to observe, "that the author of *the* "*Key to Interest, both simple and compound, con-* "*taining practical Rules, plainly expressed in Words* "*at length, for all Rates of Interest, and Times of* "*Payment, for what Time soever*, makes up to us "the misfortune of his living at *Chester*, by fol- "lowing the example of the above-mentioned "Ayres, in giving us his portrait, being an apo- "logy for his coming up to town, over against "his title page, in a very becoming periwig, and "flowing robe or mantle, enclosed in a circle of "foliages below his portraiture. For our farther "satisfaction as to the age of that useful writer, "it is inscribed, '*Johannes Ward de Civitat Cestriæ,* "*ætat suæ* 51, *An. Dom.* 1706.' The serene aspect "of the writers, (Ayres and Ward,) joined with "the great encouragement I observe is given to "another; or, what is, indeed, to be suspected, in "which he indulges himself, confirmed me in the "notion I have of the prevalence of ambition this "way. The author whom I hint at shall be name- "less: but his countenance is communicated to "the public, in several views and aspects, drawn "by the most eminent painters; and forwarded by "engravers, artists by way of metzotinto, etchers, "and the like†." Ward was, I believe, origi-

* Mr. Walpole, describing the print of Billingsley, the writing-master, observes, "that he was of a profession who have been very apt to think their "portraits of consequence enough to be preserved."
Catal. of Engrav. article Goddard.

† It would be curious to trace the name of the person here satirized, over whom a veil is thus thrown by the author, though he has not scrupled to *name* the other two objects of his ridicule. It was, probably, from a motive of prudence that he did not point out more distinctly this egregious votary of folly and self-admiration.

nally

WALTER MOYLE of Bake in Cornwal Esq.
obijt 9. Jun. 1721. æt. 49.
G. Vertue. Sculp.

nally an exciseman at Chester, but his humble occupation gave him the greater merit. He mentions his age; why not? He felt that he was as far superior to his brother excisemen in talents, as Mr. Addison did, that his own exceeded those of his fellow collegians. Mr. Granger remarks, in writing of the circumstance, that "wits have "been ever too much inclined to confine literary "merit to their own slender class." The celebrated Roger Cotes commends Ward's treatise on "Specific Gravities," in the "Philosophical "Transactions;" and his "Mathematician's Guide" has often been reprinted.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

WALTER MOYLE, of Bake in Cornwall, *prefixed to his "Works," 1726, 8vo. G. Vertue sc.*

Walter Moyle, Esq. was born, in 1672, at Bake, near Loo in Cornwall. The Moyles were a branch of those resident in Kent, which terminating in a female, the estate in that county went to one of the ancestors of the ennobled house of Finch. Mr. Moyle had all the advantages of wealth, family, and education: the latter he received at Oxford. Removing from thence, he entered himself of the Temple, where he did not study the law professionally, but as a man of fashion, and merely to qualify himself for all the offices within the attainment of superior station. Learning and wit uniting in this gentleman, he sought to mix in society with Congreve, Wycherly, and the other choice, select parties of the day, with whom he was enabled to live on the agreeable terms of mutual satisfaction. His political sentiments were the same with those of Mr. Trenchard, and he joined him with all the warmth of a partizan.

They

They wrote against standing armies, planned speeches, and published pamphlets. Warmed with Greek and Roman systems, Moyle viewed their forms of government with too partial eyes, and he rather desired a Lacedemonian than a British constitution. From politics he went to religion: there too he was equally violent. The clergy, at that period, I believe, were more pious than famed for a general acquaintance with the sciences; and practised their duty quietly, unless they found, or thought they found, the church in danger. Loyalty they looked upon as a sacred duty, and may they ever do so! But Mr. Moyle levelled much asperity against them, because they did not chuse to go all the lengths in politics he wished. From these pursuits he passed on to natural history, in which he had made great progress, when his feeble frame sunk into the arms of death, June 10, 1721, in the 50th year of his age; and he was buried, with his family, in St. Germain's Church. As he died without issue, his brother, Joseph Moyle, Esq. inherited his estate. Perhaps no man in the island was more conversant with the Greek and Roman authors than this gentleman. He had, besides, great knowledge in our own history, civil and religious; and though he had never travelled, had read books of voyages and travels into every part of the world. He well understood the whole circle of the sciences, and would have made an excellent natural philosopher. His language was highly polished, and he excelled in delicate irony. The public are in possession of his correct and spirited version of "Four Discourses of Lucian;" "Xenophon upon the Improvement of "the Revenue of the State of Athens;" "An Es- "say on the Lacedemonian Government;" "A "Dissertation upon the Age of Philopatris;" "A "Dialogue,"

"Dialogue," commonly attributed to Lucian, in which he attacks the miracle of the thundering legion. He also wrote on many other subjects. His posthumous works were published, through the direction of his brother, by his friend Anthony Hammond, Esq.* He must have a cold heart who cannot admire the subjects treated on, and be charmed with the language of Mr. Moyle; but his zeal was not always tempered with that discretion which a man so accomplished ought to have possessed. He was more suited to the studies of the closet, than for the publicity of the senate; for the private circle, than the leader of a party. It is true he did his duty when in the House of Commons, and particularly when manning the navy or trade was concerned. Indeed, he seems to have admired the navy as much as he hated the army: and he even wished the officers of the former to be exempt from arrests for debt. Mr. Moyle's father had represented St. Germain's; and the subject of this sketch, Saltash; but the scholar was far from being qualified for the noise of a senate, and still less for the tumult of an election. When the inhabitants of Saltash were rejoicing, in 1695, at his cost, and exclaiming, "Moyle for ever," he was sighing to be at the *roasting* of a stupid Sussex squire, who loving plays and poems, had visited London, as he observed, to see the poets of the age. Several of these poets introduced his squireship to their brother wits at Will's Coffee-house; and, as had been agreed, admitted him a member of their so-

* Mr. Moyle, with the wit and vivacity of genius, had all the diligence of the scholar, and the methodical manner of the official clerk. He read numbers of authors, from whose works he made many and long extracts; all of which, like his library, were judiciously arranged. He selected the following authors, on whose works he intended to found a Grecian history: 1. Hesiod, 2. Thucid. 3. Xenoph. 4. Polyb. 5. Diodorus Sic. 6. Dionysius Halicarn. 7. Plutarch. 8. Arrian, 9. Appian, 10. Diog. Laer. 11. Philostrat. 13. Dion Cassius, 13. Herodian, 14. Longinus, 15. Procopius, and 16. Agathias.

ciety, under the name of John Abassus. Congreve declared, that since Don Quixote's dubbing, and the coronation of Petrarch in the Capitol, there had not been so important a ceremony as this consecration of John Abassus. Dryden observes of Moyle, that he could

"Sketch with fire, and execute with phlegm."

ARTHUR MAYNWARING, *mez. G. Kneller p., J. Faber sc. 1733, in the "Kit Cat Club."*

Arthur Maynwaring, *mez. G. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

Arthur Maynwaring, of Ightfield, Shropshire, was a member of the very ancient, and truly respectable family of Maynwaring, of Over-Peover in Cheshire, who were of Norman origin; and the son of Charles, and grandson of Sir Arthur Maynwaring, a favourite of Henry, Prince of Wales. This gentleman was born at Ightfield, in 1668; educated at the Grammar School at Shrewsbury; and was afterwards placed under the tuition of Dr. Smallridge, at Christchurch, Oxford. Leaving the university, he went to reside in Cheshire, with his uncle, Francis Cholmondley, Esq. Mr. Maynwaring's application to polite literature was as great, as his attainments were extraordinary. As an heir-apparent it was necessary for him to think of engaging in some scheme of life, and he therefore went to London, with intent to study the law. It does not appear that he was ever a member of any law society, but pursued a course of reading proper for that profession, in his father's house in Essex-street. His family, much in the court of the sovereigns of the House of Stuart, were enemies to the Revolution; he, consequently, imbibed their sentiments, and wrote and acted in behalf of the exiled king.

Accomplished

Accomplished in his manners, and a wit, the first circles courted his company; and he became intimately acquainted with the Duke of Somerset, and the Earls of Dorset and Burlington, who showing him the necessity of the Revolution, in its proper light, he became a convert to their political sentiments; though he made no efforts to obtain a part in the administration, but continued his study of the law, under his father's roof, till he was about the age of twenty-five or twenty-six, when the death of his parent put him in possession of an hereditary estate of 800*l.* per annum; which was, however, but a nominal income, the mortgages on it being to a very considerable amount. Mr. Maynwaring visited Paris after the Peace of Ryswick; and possessing an elevated mind, he could not travel without improvement. When he returned he was greatly caressed, and highly deserved the admiration of his friends. The Kit Cat Club elected him a member, and his chastened wit enlivened their meetings. Mr. Maynwaring, in the reign of King William, was appointed a commissioner of the customs, on the resignation of Sir William Young, by the interest of Lord Halifax and the Duke of Somerset. This place he held, probably, till he was elected a member of parliament; but whether he then vacated it voluntarily for that purpose, or was removed, is not mentioned. That he filled it with ability and satisfaction to the public, whilst he was in it, appears from the concluding lines of a satyr on that Board, under the title of a "Petition of the Distrest Merchants "of London, &c. to the Lord High Treasurer;" in which his name is the only one of seven that is not severely treated; but is, on the contrary,

distinguished thus, with particular approbation:

"And that no grain of merit fall by this petition,
"Leave Maynwaring only to grace the commission."

His income was inconsiderable, compared with his talents and acquirements. The treasurer Godolphin observed this, and determined to bring him forward in the world. That nobleman privately negociated with Mr. Done; and, at the expence of several thousand pounds, obtained his resignation of the office of auditor of the imprest. When he had accomplished this, he procured a patent for it; and, to the no small surprise of Mr. Maynwaring, presented it to him. This was an act equally honourable to Godolphin and Maynwaring, which occurred in the beginning of the reign of Queen Ann: whether he had sold Ightfield to Lord Kilmurray before this period, does not appear; but he represented Preston in Lancashire, in the parliaments called in the years 1705 and 1708. His literary works deservedly gained him great reputation, and he was generally supposed one of the best political writers in Britain. The "Medley," was chiefly written by him. Sir Richard Steele observed, in his dedication of the first volume of the "Tatler," when speaking of the design of the work, under the assumed name of Isaac Bickerstaff, it was "to "expose all false arts of life; to pull off the disguises of cunning, vanity, and affectation; and "to recommend a general simplicity in our "dress, our discourse, and our behaviour:" and adds, with a truth not common to dedications, that "no man has a better judgment for the discovery, or a nobler spirit for the contempt, of "all

" all imposture than yourself; which qualities " render you the most proper patron for the au- " thor of these essays." He caught a cold in visiting the Duchess of Marlborough at St. Alban's, by walking too late in the evening; this brought on a consumption, which baffled all the skill of Garth, Blackmore, and even Radcliffe. Never was so much anxiety expressed for a private gentleman. When the last physician was called in, Lord Treasurer Oxford said, " Pray, Doctor, " take care of that gentleman, as one of the most " valuable lives in England;" and the " greatest " lady in England wept often at his bed-side." Dying at St. Alban's, November 13, 1712, aged 44, he was buried, with his father and grandfather, at Chertsey in Surry, where they had possessed considerable property. Mr. Maynwaring was a proof that the best understanding, with the aid of wit, and all the gusto of taste, was not incompatible with business. In direct opposition to Steele, he proved, that wit, the most pointed, required not the aid of profaneness to illustrate it; and religion with him was a sanctuary which he never violated: nor did he think the clergy were marks, at which wits and no wits were entitled to shoot their arrows. He died unmarried, but left a son by Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, to whom he gave his baptismal and surname. His property was divided between this son, Mrs. Oldfield, and his sister. The " Exa- " miner" took the lead in reflecting upon his memory, for having made such a will; but it was defended by several, particularly Mr. Walpole*. His life and works were published in 1715, in 8vo. with a dedication to Mr. Walpole, signed I. O. most likely John Oldmixon, a noted, but neglected writer for the whig party.

* Afterwards Sir Robert Walpole, ultimately Earl of Orford.

JOHN URRY, of C. C. Coll. Oxon. *prefixed to his "Edit of Chaucer," 1721, fol. N. Pigné sc.*

The Urrys, of Gatcomb, were one of the best families in the Isle of Wight, and appointed to the most confidential situations, as captains of West Meden*. Their seat in that island has been lately taken down, and rebuilt by its present owner. Mr. John Urry is well known as the editor, or more properly speaking, the intended editor of the works of our first poet, Chaucer; but as this gentleman died in 1714, they were not published till 1721. The writings of this father of English poetry have been recently edited by Mr. Robert Southey, who has interwoven not only the life of Chaucer, but much of the history and manners of the age in which he lived. The edition by Mr. Southey is far preferable to that by Urry: the exuberances of the former are excellent; the latter went no farther into the subject than he thought convenient. His learning and industry, great as they were, are his least merit. "His great charity, constant integrity, and a pe-"culiar happiness of being most agreeable to his "private friends," placed his character on a foundation of adamant. Mr. Upton, in a letter to Gilbert West, Esq. concerning a new edition of Spencer's "Faerie Queene," blamed Mr. Urry for altering Chaucer's orthography; comparing him to "the officious servant of the learned Dr. "Woodward, who scoured off the rust from an "old shield which his master had just purchased, "making it more resemble the new-scoured "cover of an old kettle, than the shield of an "ancient heroe." Mr. Urry died of a fever,

* The parliamentary Colonel Urry was of this family: the present Earl of Radnor is descended from the sole heiress of David Urry, a citizen of London, of the same family.

March

March 17, 1714, aged 51, universally lamented. He intended to have left 500*l.* toward building Peck-water, which the publication of his edition of Chaucer would have enabled him to perform; but his intention was in a great measure accomplished by his worthy executor, William Brome*, Esq. styled "the learned," by Philipps, in his "Cyder."

SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, *prefixed to his "History of Gloucestershire," 1712, fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

The Atkyns were a family of illustrious lawyers, one of the name always presiding in some of the courts of judicature in England, for three hundred years. Sir Edward Atkyns, a baron of the exchequer in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. died, in 1669, aged 82, highly esteemed for "his loyalty in the worst of times†." His eldest son, Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B. was lord chief baron of the exchequer under William III. which office he held with distinguished ability and integrity. This gentleman promoted the Revolution, and defended it by his pen, in tracts replete with legal knowledge. Such were the grandfather and father of Sir Robert, whose portrait is mentioned above. His younger brother, Sir Edward Atkyns, entertaining different sentiments from his father, retired from the lord chief justiceship of the exchequer, at the Restoration, to his seat at Pickenham in Norfolk, where he lived in the practice of "piety to God, and humanity to men," by reconciling "differences

* Mr. Brome died in May, 1715, who intended to have written on the "Antiquities of Herefordshire." His son was music professor at Gresham College.

† Sir Edward married to his second wife, Frances Gulstone, at Hackney, September 16, 1615. She was buried there, March 20, 1703, aged 101: she wrote her will when 92, which was proved after her death.

" amongst his neighbours;" in which he obtained so great a character, that few would refuse to confide the most difficult cause to his decisions; and the most litigious would not appeal from it. He died in London, of the stone, in 1698, aged 68. Though Sir Edward Atkyns would not take the oaths, yet he did not blame those who did; but he said, " the devil being always busy with dying " men, he would have nothing, when he came to " the last stage, that might disturb his conscience " by fears or doubts." Sir Robert Atkyns, his elder brother, was born at Hadley, near London, August 26, 1647. His mother was Mary, daughter of Sir George Clerk. Leaving the law to Sir Edward, his brother spent his time as a private gentleman, chiefly at the family seat at Sapperton in Gloucestershire, which county he, or his father, represented in 1685. There he lived in learned retirement, occasionally collecting materials for the history of it; leaving, says his epitaph in Sapperton church, " a durable monument in the " ancient and present state of Gloucestershire. Bishop Nicholson observed the present state of the county, with the prospects of the seats; and draughts of the arms of the nobility and gentry, being valuable ornaments, were obtained by this worthy gentleman and himself; but many of the old materials were, he knew, collected by Dr. Robert Parsons, late chancellor of the diocese, in the alphabetical order of parishes. Sir Robert's work, though in some measure superseded by Rudder's history of the same county, and Bigland's collections, still retains an elevated rank in the estimation of topographers. This well-informed knight was a member of the Royal Society; and died November 29, 1711, surviving his father but one year.

WILLIAM

Highmore pinx.
G. Vertue Sculp.
GULIELMUS PENN Armiger
Obiit 30. Maii 1718. Ætat. 74.

WILLIAM BAXTER, Cornavius, *prefixed to his "Glossarium Antiq. Britan.," 1733, 8vo. Highmore p. G. Vertue sc. In the very early impressions of this portrait, the painter's name is misspelt Hymore.*

William Baxter was a native of Shropshire, and the nephew of the celebrated nonconformist, Richard Baxter. This gentleman entered upon life in a very unpromising manner, as his education had been wholly neglected. He could not even read when eighteen years of age, nor understand any one language but Welch; yet he afterwards became, not only a schoolmaster of great credit, but a good linguist; and is an instance of a mind ardent for knowledge overcoming all impediments in the way to it. He presided in the Free School at Tottenham High-Cross, and afterwards at the Mercer's School in London; and is well known as the author of a grammar published in 1697, entituled "De Ana-"logia seu Arte Latinæ Linguæ Commentario-"lus;" an edition of "Anacreon," with notes, first printed in 1695, and a second time, with considerable improvements, in 1710; "Horace," deservedly held in great estimation by the learned; and a "Dictionary of the British Antiquities," in Latin. Besides those works, he left imperfect a "Glossary of Roman Antiquities," a fragment of which has been published; and he was engaged in an English translation of Plutarch. The "Philosophical Transactions," and the first volume of the "Archæologia," contain some of his communications. Of the British and Irish tongues, the Latin Greek, and the northern and eastern languages, he had an accurate knowledge. This extraordinary person died, May 31, 1723, after having been master of the Mercer's School for twenty

twenty years. He is said to have been buried at Islington, but Mr. Lysons could not find his name in the burial register of that place. He left his own life in manuscript, a copy of which was in the library of the late Mr. Tutet: it would be an acceptable present to the public. He certainly ought to have been, but he was not, a member of the society of Antiquaries. He had, when at Tottenham, by Sarah his wife, a son, baptized John, at the national church, December 23, 1697; so that we may suppose that he had, if brought up a dissenter, conformed: and particularly so, as no dissenter is permitted to preside over the education of the children in the free school there.

WILLIAM PENN, first proprietor of Pensylvania, *from his bust at Philadelphia, by Sylvanus Bevan; John Hall sc.* 1773*. *h. s.*

William Penn, one of the many exalted characters which a free government produces, was born on Tower Hill, October 14, 1641; educated at Chigwell School in Essex, and entered a gentleman commoner at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1660. He passed two years in pursuits proper for his age and station; but on hearing one Low or Loe, a member of the society of Quakers, preach at the university there, it awakened enthusiasm; and he even supposed that, from the age of thirteen to fifteen, he had received divine communications†. His father, Admiral Penn, (who though disgraced

* The figure of him in the celebrated picture by *West*, and engraved by *Hall*, though expressive of his make and general appearance, is not esteemed a true portrait.

† "Although he is said to have taken great delight, at the times of recreation, in manly sports, he, with some other students, withdrew from the "national form of worship, and held private meetings, where they both "preached and prayed among themselves. This gave great offence to the "heads of the college, and Penn, at the age of sixteen, was fined for non-"conformity;

disgraced by Cromwell, was deservedly valued by the royal brothers, Charles II. and James II.) hearing of his attachment to the new sect, treated him with a severity that nothing could excuse—personal correction, and almost total abandonment. The admiral, however, was at length induced to send him to France*, with certain youthful gentlemen who were travelling that way; where he endeavoured to gain the elegances of language and the graces. On his return to England he studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, but the plague in 1665 drove him thence; and he was sent to superintend the admiral's estates in Ireland, where he again met with Low, and after that professed the religion of the Quakers. Refusing to take off his hat to his father, or to the king, the rough *nautical cure* was again tried; in other words, he was turned out of doors. This method of proceeding did not convince William that he was in the paths of error; on the contrary, he felt himself a persecuted member of a religious society, equally persecuted by the civil magistrates, who finding him, with many others, at a meeting in Cork, committed him to prison; but he was soon released, on application to the Earl of Orrery. He afterwards taught and preached; when returning to England, and publishing some pieces, occasioned by a dispute with a Presbyte-

"conformity; but having then a degree of that inflexibility, where he thought "himself right, which he showed on subsequent occasions, he persisted in "his religious exercises, and the following year was expelled the col-"lege."—*Biog. Dic.* 1798.

* "During his residence in Paris he was assaulted in the street, one "evening, by a person with a drawn sword, on account of a supposed affront: "but he had become so good a swordsman as to disarm his antagonist. In "one of his writings he very rationally condemns this barbarous practice; re-"flecting how small a proportion the omission of, perhaps, some trivial "mark of outward respect, bears to the loss of life; which, in this case, "might have been consequent upon the rencounter."—*Biog. Dic.* 1798.

rian,

rian, the Tower* became his prison for about seven months; and from which he obtained his release by writing a book, entituled "Innocency with "her open Face." Though his father had acted with extreme severity, yet he had secretly procured his enlargement more than once; and forgetting his resentment at his death, he left him an estate of 1500*l.* per annum. But this accession of property did not prevent his preaching again, for which he was sent to Newgate†, and tried at the Old Bailey: he pleaded his own cause, and was finally acquitted. On his release he went to Holland and Germany; and, when at Herwerden, visited the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Bohemia, and grand-daughter of James I. In 1681, King Charles, in consideration of the services of his father, and of a debt due to him from the crown at his death, granted to William Penn a province in North America, lying on the west of the Delaware; which induced him to relinquish his paper wars with the Baptists and Muggletonians, and to commence legislator. Adopting the excellent ideas of his sect, in depreciating coercion, he occupied his domains by actual bargain and sale with the Indians: this fact does him infinite honour, as no blood was shed, and the Christian and Barbarian met as brothers. Penn has thus taught us to respect the lives and properties of the most unenlightened nations. His colony of Pennsylvania soon rose to opulence; and it is there only that religious persecution‡ doth not exist. The unmerited

* During his confinement he wrote a treatise, entituled "No Cross no "Crown," which has passed through thirteen editions: from this book, it is evident that Mr. Murray, of York, took the idea for compiling his "Power "of Religion on the Mind."

† See "State Trials."

‡ "All persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge the "One Almighty and Eternal God to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of "the

merited hardships he had met with taught him the value of *toleration*. His misfortunes, however, were not then ended, for returning to Great Britain at the period that James II. courted the dissenters, that the established church might be overthrown, to erect the Roman Catholic faith on its ruin, Penn acquiesced in all his measures; but William III. suspecting him of too much regard for his old master, sent him to prison, and frequently held him to bail. Indeed he was even suspected of being a disguised Jesuit*; but, before the privy council at Whitehall, he so completely exculpated himself, that he obtained a perfect liberation, and went again to Pennsylvania in 1699. Returning to England in 1701, Queen Ann, far more benign than her predecessor, received him graciously, and he constantly attended her court. But a law-suit involved him once more in trouble; and he was even obliged for a time to live within the rules of the Fleet Prison†. Rescued at length from this new difficulty, he retired to his elegant seat at Ruscomb, near Twyford in Buckinghamshire, where he died, July 30, 1718, after the repeated attacks of an apoplexy, aged 74 years; and was buried at Jordans in that county, with his first wife, Gulielma Maria, daughter of Sir William Springett, Knt.

"the world: and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably "and justly in civil society, shall in no wise be molested or prejudiced for "their *religious persuasion* or *practice in matters of faith and worship*; nor "shall they be compelled at any time to frequent any religious worship, "place, or ministry whatsoever."—*Frame of Government of Pennsylvania.*

* In a correspondence with Dr. Tillotson on this subject, the archbishop "declared himself fully satisfied; and, as in that case he had promised, "he heartily begs pardon of Penn."

† He wrote several pieces in his seclusion; particularly "Fruits of Soli-"tude, in Reflections and Maxims relating to the Conduct of human Life:" also, "Fruits of a Father's Love," being advice to his children. These have gone through many editions.

His

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His imprisonments, both religious and civil, were equally cruel and unjust; and when most embarrassed he was obliged to mortgage his province. It has been already mentioned, that Penn was favourably received in the courts of Charles II. James II. and Queen Ann; besides which, the Princess Elizabeth, sister to Sophia, Electress of Hanover, admitted him to her presence, partly to learn the principles he professed. His correspondence with Archbishop Tillotson does him and the metropolitan equal credit. Though Burnet speaks of him, as "a talking, vain man, &c." Swift says "he spoke very agreeably, and with much "spirit."

WILLIAM WALSH, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1735.

WILLIAM WALSH, *in an oval.*

William Walsh, Esq. was descended from a very respectable family resident at Aberley in Worcestershire, and was born in 1663. At the age of fifteen he entered as a gentleman commoner of Wadham College, Oxford; but left the university without receiving a degree, and returned to Aberley, whence he soon after went to London. In 1691 he published "A Dialogue concerning "Women; being a Defence of the Sex, written "to Eugenia," for which Dryden wrote a short preface, in a high style of compliment. As Pope succeeded Dryden in poetic fame, he also admired and praised Mr. Walsh. These great men, and excellent judges of merit, seem to have so over-rated his writings, that it appears wonderful how they could have been so much mistaken in their judgment. Dryden makes him a genuine poet; Pope, the first of critics. Praise often becomes a kind of fashion, which fixes upon men as well as on things. It was so with Walsh, who has had

had his term of fame; and is now descended to the rank of a very minor poet. The enigma is easily solved, Mr. Walsh was a gentleman of birth and fortune, who wrote early in life. This circumstance often captivates: besides, his numbers were even smoother than silver-toned Waller's; and he appeared to have great taste, and a still better judgment. Friendship sounded his praise. But, at this time, we find "inanity" only in his lines, instead of strength and nervousness*. He defended the ancients, particularly Virgil, in an essay on pastoral poetry. Besides, Mr. Walsh was not only a poet, but a legislator and courtier. The electors of the county of Worcester returned him one of their members in parliament, in 1698; and in 1702 and 1705 he sat for Richmond in Yorkshire: and his sovereign, Queen Ann, appointed him her master of the horse. Mr. Walsh died in 1709. His "Æsculapius; or the Hospital of Fools," was published after his death, with his collection of "Letters and Poems, amorous and gallant;" many of the latter are in "Dryden's Miscellany." This gentleman carried gallantry to the utmost extent: "valuing one mistress after he had left "her; loving another after he had left valuing "her; loving and valuing a third, after having "lost all hope of her; and expecting, according "to the course of his passion, that he should love "the next after he had obtained her. He loved "a beauty he had never seen; the wit of one he "had never heard speak, nor seen any thing she "had written; and the heroic virtues of a woman, "without knowing any one action of her's that "could make him think she had any." In fine he had, as he confessed, committed every folly relative to love, except "matrimony."

* Johnson says, "Mr. Walsh is known more by his familiarity with greater "men, than by any thing done or written by himself."

JOHN

JOHN DUNTON, *prefixed to his "Life and Pro-"jects," 8vo. E. Knight p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

John Dunton, the son of John and Lydia Dunton, was born at Graffham in the county of Huntingdon, May 14, 1659, of which parish his father was then rector. He was an unsuccessful bookseller, who turned projector-general when his "Raven (the sign of his shop) was gone to roost." This dipper into *a thousand* books formed *ten thousand* projects, six hundred of which he appears to have thought he had completely methodized. Dunton was the author of the "Athenian "Gazette," a species of review, which Swift, when a young man, celebrated in an ode, which he was well pleased to see admitted into that publication. Dunton's mind seemed to be like some tables, where the victuals have been ill-sorted, and worse dressed; yet his narrative of his own life is a very curious performance, and abounds in literary history of an interesting nature. Though he never scribbled, according to his own account, for less than twenty shillings per sheet, he seems to have saved but little money, and to have acquired less fame, though Swift commends his "Neck or Nothing." Dunton's greatest project was intended for the extirpating of lewdness from London; a scheme highly creditable to the schemer, had it been practicable. Armed with a constable's staff, and accompanied by a clerical companion, he sallied forth in the evening, and followed the wretched prostitutes home, or to a tavern, where every effort was used to win the erring fair to the paths of virtue; but these, he observes, were "perilous "adventures," as the Cyprians exerted every art to lead him astray, in the height of his spiritual

ritual exhortations. Dunton was a most voluminous writer, as he seems to have had his pen always ready, and never to have been at a loss for a subject to exercise it upon. Though he generally put his name to what he wrote, it would be a difficult task to get together a complete collection of his various publications. As containing notices of many persons and things not to be found elsewhere, they certainly have their use; nor are his accounts always unentertaining.

DANIEL DE FOE, *prefixed to his "Jure Divino,"* 1706, *fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

DANIEL DE FOE, 8vo. *Taverner p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

DANIEL DE FOE, *oval, Medland sc.*

DANIEL DE FOE, *prefixed to his "Union of England and Scotland," fol. W. Skelton sc.—It is resembles the print of* WARD, *the poet, by Sher in.*

I have a curious print of De Foe, one of George Bickham's medley's, which is entituled the "The "False Brethren." De Foe is represented in the pillory, with his face caricatured, and his warts greatly enlarged. Below he is in his actual state, seated in his study, with a book in his hand, in which is written, "Resistance lawful." Before him is the Pope, *in pontificalibus*; behind him the Devil, horned, with ass's ears, and his clawed hand upon Daniel's shoulder. The Knave of Clubs on one side, and the Knave of Hearts on the other. Below, Oliver Cromwell, and a whig and tory wrestling. Under the two last, as well as under the "deformed head in the pillory," are verses, as there are "on the Calves' Head "Feast;" and in a large oval at the bottom, in the centre. On the left side, at the bottom, is a card, inscribed "The Whig's Medley," by G. B. ingraver, MDCCXII.

De Foe, a man of talents, but of indifferent character, was the darling of the whig mob, and the contempt of men of genius, because he disgraced himself by every low artifice as a writer. He wrote poetry, and on politics; and was a plagiary. But he could, and sometimes did write well: witness his "Robinson Crusoe," a book which has passed through more editions than perhaps any other of the same description ever did, or will again. I have never known but one person of sense who disliked it. Rousseau, and after him all France, applauded it. When Sir Thomas Robinson was in that kingdom, he was even asked, whether he was "Robinson Crusoe." De Foe was born in London, and educated at Newington Green, and was bred a hosier; but he left his trade for the uncertain and dangerous profession of a virulent party writer, which became at length his leading occupation. His "History of the Plague;" of "Colonel Jack;" "New Voyages round the World, by a Company "of Merchants;" "History of Moll Flanders;" "of Roxana;" "Memoirs of a Cavalier;" "Religious Courtship;" and even the "Life and "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," seem only episodes in the drama of his political life. His "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," a most scandalous publication, reflecting upon the national government, civil and religious, being decreed infamous by the House of Commons, he was prosecuted for it, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine, to imprisonment, and the pillory; and the guilty pamphlet to be burnt by the common hangman. Unabashed, he wrote "An Hymn "to the Pillory." To give a catalogue of all his writings would be to transcribe a long list, which, with a very copious account of himself, may be seen under his article, in the new edition of the "Biographia

"Biographia Britannica." De Foe seems well to have understood the spirit and genius of commerce: but in politics, he was a republican; in religion, an infidel; in character, without a sufficient regard to moral obligation. He has been accused of having acted with cruelty and injustice towards poor Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, in not only withholding from him a share of the profits of that celebrated performance, but for superadding insult to dishonesty, by resisting his claim with opprobrious language; but as this has not been proved, it ought not to be believed. Such was De Foe, a man, who, with a right turn of mind, might have gained the esteem of his contemporaries, and the approbation of posterity. Pope compares him to Prynne, a doggerel poet, and eternal political writer, of the 17th century; and the similarity is the more observable, as each had been displayed in a pillory, and each gloried in the disgrace. Pope says,

"She saw old Pryn, in restless Daniel shine;
"And Eusden eke out Blackmore's endless line*;

This extraordinary character died, April 26, 1731, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, leaving a widow and several children, of whom, Norton is the only one whose name is at all known. One Joseph De Foe, indeed, who is said to have been a near descendant, was executed for a felony, as lately as 1771.

* In the first edition the line stood thus:

"She saw in Norton all his father shine."

"Daniel De Foe had poets; but Norton De Foe was a wretched writer, "and never attempted poetry."

* "Norton from Daniel and Ostræa sprung,
"Blest with his father's front and mother's tongue;
"Hung silent down his never-blushing head:
"And all was hush'd, as Folly's self lay dead."

ABEL ROPER, *with his man* TOBY, *i.e.* EDWARD KING, *Vr. Gucht sc.*

ABEL ROPER, 8*vo. mez. H. Hysing p. G. White sc.*

Abel Roper was a bookseller, and the vender of whatever would please the public, however good or bad. This man was born at Atherston in Warwickshire; and, as his parents had many children, an uncle, who was a bookseller in London, adopted him at twelve years of age, and sent him to school. Abel is said to have learned Greek by rote, when he did not understand Latin; but his attainments could not have been very great, as he was bound apprentice, at the age of fourteen, to this relation, who resided in Fleet-street; but died within a year and an half, when he was TURNED over to Christopher Wilkinson, of the same trade, resident also in the same street. After he attained the age of twenty-one he received 100*l.* left him by his uncle, and the copy-rights of various works, worth as much more; and his prospects were further improved by marrying his last master's widow. He then commenced business, by taking one side of a saddler's shop, next the Bell-yard, opposite the Middle Temple Gate; but he afterwards removed next door to the Devil Tavern—his sign was the "Black Dog." Those who had determined to expel James II. from the throne, fixed upon Abel as the distributor of pamphlets, written to pave the way for the Revolution, in which he was indefatigable; and was the original printer of the famous ballad of "Lilly-burlero," afterwards reprinted, with a tune set by Richard Baldwin, when it sold with wonderful rapidity. At length Roper thought it of little importance what trash he sold, so that he gained by it; or whether it was subversive of religion, morals, or the government. His unequalled

equalled impudence and unmoved countenance carried him through many difficulties with impunity. He published the "Post Boy," in which he attacked the tories, and even the whigs, just as he was hired. Swift threatened to be revenged for his abuse, though he had joined in that of Marlborough, more hateful to him than even Roper or his "Post Boy," or any other of his writings. He published the ribaldry of Tom Brown, and libelled Lewis XIV.; besides which, he lampooned the celebrated women of his day, in "The Auction of Ladies:" and thus exposed several young persons, especially tradesmen's daughters, to ridicule and contempt. The vignette affixed to this periodical paper was a black ram, alluding to the well-known custom of frail matrons bestriding that animal to save their lands. But this scandalous paper, to the credit of the public, did not extend to more than eight or nine numbers. The unwarrantable liberties of his pen often brought him into danger: his "News Letters into the Country," procured him a severe reprimand from the Earl of Nottingham, secretary of state. He was compelled to appear before Mr. Secretary Trumbull, for printing Mr. Southwell's play without licence; before Mr. Secretary Boyle, afterwards Lord Carlton, for some misdemeanor: and he was summoned before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, for reflecting upon the "Society for the Reformation of Manners." He was afterwards prosecuted for an obscene pamphlet, entituled "The Art of Cuckoldom;" but a bribe saved him from the severity of the law; though it fell upon him for publishing Dr. Drake's work, who disowning it, Roper was for a short time in the custody of a messenger. Tom Brown attempted to cane him, for publishing Dr. Kingston's attack upon him; but it ended in a boxing

match, when Abel beat Tom. From enemies they became friends, and Tom assisted him in his "Auc-" tion of Ladies." An obscure Frenchman, the quondam master of the "Post Man," a writer and translator of the lowest description, from an assistant was at length taken into partnership by Roper, who would not change the title of his paper, but retained that of the "Post Boy." George Ridpath, a Scotchman, and the editor of the "Flying "Post," was tried at Guildhall for inserting some scandalous reflections in his paper, upon Queen Ann; but had not the curiosity to wait in court till the jury brought in their verdict: on the contrary, he modestly, as well as wisely, retired; nor stopped, when he was informed of the result, till he found himself in Holland*. Such were the editors of the "Post Boy," the "Post Man," and the "Flying Post." This infamous man died in 1716. Of him it has been remarked, that, "like "many others of his brethren of the quill, he had "an excellent talent at a specious lie, and knew "how to make vice of virtue, or virtue of vice, "according as they clashed or coincided with his "party." Roper persuaded Faithorne to erase the head of Cromwell in the equestrian print of him, and to substitute that of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. Mr. Granger, from whose notes I have the above particulars, says, that the print of Roper, and his man, with warts on his face, by Vander Gucht, he had seen inscribed Dr. Wagstaff, in manuscript, a fellow labourer, and brother in iniquity: but, in another note, he remarks, that "the print, as Mr. Bull w[illegible]n-"formed by the late Mr. Ger. Vander Gucht, "was done at Roper's expence, by old Vander

* Ridpath was the opposer of the "Examiner," "Post Boy," and other tory papers. He invented the writing engine. Henry Hart, an editor of the "Flying Post," was sent, for some scandalous paragraphs, to Newgate.

Gucht;

PULCHERRIMA EST PRO PATRIA MORI
M. P.r Bucht Sculp.
M. JOHN FUTCHIN

" Gucht; and that Toby was not designed for " Wagstaffe; and that Roper was author of the " Post Boy, a whig paper, in opposition to the " Flying Post, and Toby his man. On the back " of Mr. Bull's print, at the bottom, is the pil- " lory, with No. 8, affixed to it; as is a pamphlet, " inscribed 'Impartial Account.' The print is " uncommon."

JOHN TOUCHIN, or TUTCHIN, *4to. Vr. Gucht sc.*

John Touchin, Esq. a petulant political writer, promoted the rebellion of Monmouth by his publications; and was, in consequence, sentenced to be whipped through several market towns in the west of England. His punishment on this occasion was so very severe, that he *even petitioned to be hanged:* there was a brutality in the sentence pronounced on him worthy only of Jefferies and James II. Touchin was every way contemptible, yet considered himself, at the Revolution, not only as a persecuted patriot, but as a genius worthy to celebrate and protect the sacred name of liberty; and not deterred by former sufferings, he continued his political mania. He had printed, in his "Observator" for 1703, certain reflections, which were so obnoxious to the ministry, that a proclamation was issued, offering 100*l.* for apprehending him; 50*l.* for John How, the printer; and the same sum for Benjamin Bragg. Touchin attempted poetry as well as prose, and published his poems in 1685. He besides affected dramatic writings, witness his "Unfortunate Shepherd;" but Mr. Granger remarks, he was not more unfortunate when he was whipped, than when he produced it: for his genius did not soar higher than was necessary for a woful ballad. His "Foreigners," published in

the reign of William III. produced the "True-born Englishman;" and his other writings, in that of Queen Ann, contributed to change the ministry: thus we find, that

"Great events from little causes spring."

The hangman did justice on some of his paper misdeeds, in Dublin; and some persons in England, offended by his scurrility, took so severe a personal vengeance on him, that he died in consequence, November 23, 1707, aged 44. Pope thus conveys his name to posterity, in the "Dunciad:"

Earless, on high, stood unabash'd De Foe;
And Tutchin, flagrant, from the lash below.

GABRIEL BRISCOE, *in a wig, oval frame, 4to. W. Sherwin sc.* 1709.

Mr. Granger doubted whether Gabriel Briscoe was an author. Mr. West believed him to have been a Presbyterian, eminent for his charity. I have never met with any particulars of him.

EDWARD HATTON, *8vo. W. Sherwin sc. prefixed to his "Index to Interest."*

EDWARD HATTON, *Phipps p. G. Vertue sc.*

EDWARD HATTON, *Æt. 32, 1696, 4to. R. White, ad vivum; this is before his "Arithmetic."*

The first print is one of the best specimens of Sherwin's manner, as the last is one of the worst of White's.

Hatton wrote many books on arithmetic: amongst which were, the "Merchant's Magazine," the "Comes Commercii; or the Trader's Companion."

W. Sherwin Sculp

JOSEPH WARDER
Physician. Ætatis 58.

"panion." There is an improved edition of the latter by Dunn and Luckcombe.

JOSEPH WARDER, *Æt.* 58, *prefixed to his "Monarchy of Bees."* 8vo. *H. Hulsbergh sc.*

Joseph Warder, physician, rendered himself conspicuous by his "Treatise on Bees," dedicated to Ann, the queen bee of Britain. This diminutive work has passed through many editions, and was in great estimation till Mr. Thorley's work superseded it. The history and habits of these useful insects have lately produced much enquiry; but nature is still inscrutable. Few persons have seen more of them than the inhabitants of my rural residence; but after great expence incurred in endeavouring to forward their operations, perhaps the cottager's humble method is the best for profit.

JOSHUA SQUIRE, *nat.* 19 *April*, 1682, *Æt.* 25, *prefixed to his "Psalms,"* 1707, 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Mr. Granger was unable to obtain any particulars of this Joshua Squire, nor have I been more successful. It is probable that he did not live to realize the prospects of his early days; but there was a great literary character of his surname, Dr. Samuel Squire, bishop of St. David's from 1761 to 1766, author of "An Enquiry into the English "Constitution," "An Essay on the Greek Chronology," and "A Vindication of the ancient "History of the Hebrews." Whether he was related to Joshua, the psalmist, I cannot determine.

RICHARD

RICHARD BLOME, *mez.*

Richard Blome, Esq. the well-known author of a "Britannia," "laid by his hands at Charles II's "feet," appears to have been a gentleman by birth. In his "Art of Heraldry," he gives his arms, "Vert, a greyhound current; argent, "collored gules, studded or," which he asserts is also borne by Richard Blome, of Aberguilly in Caermardenshire, Esq. and by John Blome, of Sevenoke in Kent. In his "Britannia," he appropriates them, besides, to Thomas Blome, of Hull, Gent. I think it was Pope, who said he was the most impudent of authors; and he undoubtedly was a mere pretender to letters. Bishop Nicholson calls him "the boldest plagiary in "the whole pack;" being "the pretended author "of the mock 'Britannia; or a geographical De-"scription of the Kingdoms of England, Scot-"land, and Ireland, &c.' a most intire piece of "theft, out of Camden and Speed." His lordship was equally severe in his censure, when he termed him a thief in heraldry: Gwillim's two last editions he observed, "Blome has so disguised "and spoiled, that if the author or authors of it "were living, they could not know it." This is very just. His "Art of Heraldry," has little merit; yet it must be confessed, that his lists of gentry, given in the "Britannia," have become the most useful things of the kind, though at the time of publication they were of little or no value. Blome was the first BOOK MAKER, and began the custom of soliciting subscription; a practice that has enabled many authors to publish what otherwise could never have appeared: by this method authors may give splendid engravings, and other valuable accompaniments. It has been thought, erroneously,

erroneously, that Blome was a bookseller; but he was only the compiler of the "Britannia;" Thomas Roycroft was the printer.

WILLIAM SMITH, Philomath, *four lines, mez.*

Mr. Smith was a mathematician, but the particulars of his life are totally unknown to me.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, *8vo.*

William Markham was a schoolmaster, and the above portrait was, without doubt, prefixed to one of his school books. Great as he was in his own estimation, posterity may have much difficulty in tracing his history; nor has his fame transmitted us more than his name, his features, and his profession.

ANONYMOUS HEAD, inscribed Mr. MARTIN, *8vo.*

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

MARCO RICCI, *fol. Rosalba p. A. Faldoni sc.* 1724.

MARCO RICCI, *in the print with* TALMAN *and Sir* RALPH COLE, *Bart.*

The Ricci, or Rizzi, were painters at Venice. Marco Ricci painted ruins in oil colours; but he excelled in water colours, and in representing land storms. This artist and Pelegrini had been friends, but became enemies. The former, to support his own consequence and lessen that of Pelegrini, went to, and brought his uncle from, Venice: this act had the effect designed. Though there

there is but little excellence in his works, Lord Orford observes, they still continue to be admired. The character of his performances is coldness, and they have no force. The Duke of Portland employed him in painting his chapel at Bulstrode. In the representation of the Last Supper he has preposterously introduced his own portrait, in a modern dress. This is bringing incongruous persons, distant times, and different habiliments together, in a way that none but a painter or a romance writer would have attempted. The hall and some of the ceilings at Burlington-House are of his painting; as is a piece of ruins, in the manner of Viviano. Marco left England, and died at Venice, in 1730, aged 50. This man, Cassini, and another painter, obtained money in England, in a way which men of honour would have spurned: copying the works of the best masters, and passing them as originals; laughing, no doubt, at the easy credulity of those gentlemen who vainly supposed they possessed a knowledge of the ancient schools of painting.

SEBASTIAN RICCI, *Rosalba p. Faldoni sc.*
SEBASTIAN RICCI, *in the "Museum Florent." P. Pazzi sc.*

Sebastian or Sebastiano Ricci was a Venetian painter, Pelegrini's master, and the uncle of Marco Ricci. When his pupil and nephew quarrelled, the latter went to Venice as an auxiliary, and prevailed upon him to visit London: Sebastian complied, and completely gained the preference to Pelegrini. Ricci, when in this kingdom, painted the altar-piece of Chelsea Chapel; but disgusted that Sir James Thornhill should be preferred to paint the cupola of St. Paul's, he indignantly quitted England, and died at

at Venice, in 1734, at the age of 76. Sebastian, as well as his nephew, was a vender of copies for originals, particularly those from Paul Veronese, with which he even imposed upon La Fosse. The latter, when convinced of the imposition, gave him this severe, but just retort: "For the future, "take my advice, paint nothing but Paul Vero-"neses, and no more Riccis."

ADRIAN VAN DIEST, *with* LE PIPRE, *in Lord Orford's "Works." A. Bannerman sc.*

Van Diest was a native of the Hague, and studied painting under his father, who excelled in sea-pieces. When in England he painted portraits and landscapes. As Van Diest arrived in this country at the early age of seventeen, he seemed ever after to regard it as his own; but he met with little encouragement. Granville, Earl of Bath, employed him at his seat; and he is supposed to have drawn several views and ruins in the western part of the kingdom, for his lordship. Death prevented the completion of a set of prints from his own designs; which was occasioned by the gout, in 1704, when in the 49th year of his age. Van Diest was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields, London. Though he had lived in obscurity, and, probably, in great distress, Lord Orford thought him by no means a despicable painter; and particularly as Sir Peter Lely had seven of his landscapes in his collection. His portrait, in a fur cap, a landscape in his hand, was painted by himself. Van Diest, the portrait painter, was his son.

SIMON

SIMON DUBOIS, *with* BAKER, BOIT, *and* COOKE, *in Lord Orford's "Painters."*

Simon was the younger brother of Edward Dubois, who were both painters, natives of Antwerp, and students under Groenwegen, a landscape painter. They appear to have travelled with their master in Italy, and at length to have arrived in England. Simon excelled Edward, whose fortè was in small cattle pieces, in the Italian manner. Wouverman taught, or perfected him in the study of horses and cattle, with figures; and the expression of the faces of the latter, being highly commended, he was induced to try likenesses, by the persuasion of a lady, who first sat to him. Lord Somers, hearing of his merit, went as a private person, had his portrait painted, gave him fifty guineas, and then sent him his robes to finish the piece; for which, when completed, he was rewarded with fifty guineas more. Elsum wrote an epigram upon this picture. The public declining the purchase of his pieces at the prices he knew they were worth, he adopted a new mode of disposing of them, by the agency of Italians. This he justly called doing justice to himself; but time unveiled the truth, and the supposed Italians' pictures were allowed, even as Dubois's works, not too dear. The brothers painted together; but Edward confined himself to landscapes and history: he died about 1699, aged 77, and was buried at St. Giles's. Simon afterwards worked for Vandervelde, and painted the portrait of his eldest daughter: from forming the semblance he sighed for the reality, and in due time age and youth were united. Simon died in 1708, and was buried, (I suppose, at St. Giles's,) May 26; and his young widow soon after married a second husband, more suited to her own age,

age, but who dissipated her property and collection of pictures. Lord Somers was his executor. Archbishop Tenison's portrait, by Simon Dubois, is at Lambeth; and Vandervaart, the painter, had this artist's head, painted by himself.

——— BAKER, *in the print with Du Bosc, in Lord Orford's "Works," A Bannerman sc.*

Lord Orford merely remarks of this artist, that he painted insides of churches, and some of those at Rome. There was, by him, a view of St. Paul's, since it was rebuilt, but with a more splendid altar, sold in Mr. Sykes's collection.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

THOMAS MURRAY, *his hand on his breast, in Lord Orford's "Painters," 4to. A. Bannerman sc.*

THOMAS MURRAY, *in the "Mus. Florent." T. Murray p. M. Corsi sc.*

THOMAS MURRAY, *oval, his right hand upon his breast, mez. T. Murray p. Smith sc.* 1696.

Lord Orford says nothing more of this artist, than "that he painted many portraits. At the "Royal Society is a picture of Dr. Halley, by "him; and the Earl of Halifax had one of "Wycherley." He was a very handsome man, and had the appearance of a person of fashion. It is extraordinary that no other particulars are known of him, than that he died in 1724, aged 58 years.

HUGH

HUGH HOWARD, *wig, neckcloth, mez, M. Dahl p.* 1723, *J. Faber sc.* 1737.

HUGH HOWARD, *in the print with Sir* CHRISTOPHER WREN, Class viii. *of Bromley.*

Hugh Howard, the son of Ralph Howard, M.D. was born in Dublin, February 7, 1675. The civil war, subsequent to the Revolution, drove Dr. Howard from Ireland to England; where, finding that his son had a taste for painting and the *belles lettres,* he permitted him, in 1697, to travel for his improvement; when, fortunately for young Howard, he went through Holland, on his way to Italy, in the suit of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, one of the plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Ryswick. After having made the tour of Holland, Italy, and France, he returned to England in October, 1700. Though he spent some years in his native city, he chiefly resided in England, where he practised his profession, and gained greater reputation than his skill merited; but his fame was heightened by the praises of a poet, and that of peers. Prior celebrated him in beautiful verses*; and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Pembroke, and other men of the first rank, warmly patronized him, on account of his skill, and a "knowledge of "hands," and judgment in his art. The patronage he experienced; a fortunate marriage; and the most rigid economy; with the profits of his offices, as keeper of the state papers, and paymaster of his majesty's palaces; made him too wealthy to value the emoluments of his pencil. Mr. Howard was eminent for his taste; and he employed his money in forming a collection of

* See Mr. Prior's "Ode to Mr. Howard," vol. i. p. 57.

prints,

prints, books, and medals. This gentleman died in Pall Mall, March 17, 1737, and was buried at Richmond; but his interment there is not noticed by Mr. Lysons. His collection he bequeathed to Dr. Robert Howard, bishop of Elphin in Ireland, his only brother, who removed it to that kingdom. Lord Orford, from whose works this account is entirely taken, remarks, that Mr. Howard's picture, drawn by Dahl, was a good representation of him; and that it was published in mezzotinto, about a year before his death. His lordship adds, that Howard himself etched, from a drawing of Carlo Maratti, a portrait of Padre Resta, the collector, with his spectacles on, turning over a book of drawings. Probably he esteemed the character of Resta, as a brother collector.

AN ENAMEL PAINTER.

——— BOIT, *in the print with* BAKER, *in Lord Orford's "Works." A Bannerman sc.*

Boit was of French descent, though born in Sweden. His original profession was that of a jeweller; but when he arrived in England he practised painting without success, and became a mere country drawing-master; where, endeavouring to obtain one of his young scholars in marriage, he was seized, and underwent two years imprisonment, which he turned to some profit, by learning the art of enamelling during his confinement. On his enlargement he returned to London, under the patronage of Dahl chiefly, and was introduced to the court, in which Prince George was his patron; but the prince and his

royal consort both dying soon after, left Boit greatly indebted for the preparations he had made to paint a fine picture in enamel, for which he suffered an execution, and fled to France. Becoming a Roman Catholic there, he was employed by the regent, who gave him a pension of 250*l.* per annum, and an apartment in the Louvre. Boit soon gained popularity, as the French had possessed no enameller since Petitot. His death happened in Paris, suddenly, about Christmas, 1726. The prices said to be given for his works are incredible: and indeed Lord Orford seems to have been aware that honest Vertue was imposed upon in his relation of the sums: thirty guineas for a copy of Colonel Seymour's picture by Kneller; for a lady's head, not larger, as much more; and for a few plates, 500*l.* We hear of 1700*l.* paid him for his preparations for an historical picture, which was to have contained the figures of Queen Ann, her consort, and the principal officers and ladies of the court, to whom Victory was to have introduced Marlborough and Eugene, while France and Bavaria lay prostrate at their feet, with suitable accompaniments of standards, arms, and trophies. However, the change of politics in 1712, expelled Victory and Churchill for Peace and Ormond. Eugene, fired with resentment, refused to sit for his portrait; and the queen's death terminated the fate of the projected picture, which had met with many obstructions by the injury of furnaces, and the loss of Prince George, who superintended the design; but that 1700*l.* should be paid *in advance* for an enamel picture, is hardly to be believed, unsupported by documents. There is a picture at Kensington, by him, of the queen sitting, with Prince George standing near her; and there was another in Bedford-House, of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford:

at

at Devonshire-House is a third, of Venus, Cupid, Satyrs, and Nymphs; and a fine head of General Churchill: the former was copied by Lucca Jordano, for Lord Orford. Miss Reade, the paintress, had a painting of his own daughter enamelled from a portrait of Dahl. This daughter was married to Mr. Graham, an apothecary, of Portland-street, London.

GLASS PAINTER.

JOHN LANGTON, *an oval, prefixed to his "Copy-Book," 4to. Overton exc.*

John Langton, of Stamford in Lincolnshire, was a writing-master and glass-painter, whose family was of great respectability, as appears by Butcher and Peck's Surveys and Antiquities of that place. Richard Langton, Gent. was mayor of Stamford in the unfortunate year 1641, "when "the plague began in this towne, and in half a "year there died of it five or six hundred;" and James Langton filled the same high office in 1650 and 1659. But I do not find that John Langton is mentioned by Lord Orford as a glass painter; nor is he noticed as such by his brother townsmen, the historians of Stamford. He was living in 1700; and, from that year to 1713, in some celebrity, I suppose, as a restorer of the very pleasing art he professed.

COACH-PAINTER.

EDWARD POLEHAMPTON, *Æt.* 58, 1710, *mez. T. Murray p. Simon sc.*

Edward Polehampton was, I believe, a captain in the army, and distinguished himself as a coach-painter: an extraordinary union of arms and the arts. He resided in Cow-lane, near West-Smithfield, and died, I presume, in 1722; as the "Daily Post" contained an advertisement, that there would be a sale by auction, on Tuesday, the 11th of December in that year, of "the house-"hold goods and pictures, (with great variety "of coach-patterns,) plate, linen, china, rugs, "a fine coach of state, and other valuable effects "of Captain Edward Polehampton, coach-pain-"ter, deceased." His portrait, says Mr. Granger, from whom I have the above particulars, was at Mr. Merrick's. Lord Orford has not mentioned him; but Mr. Bromley dignifies him with the title of colonel, though it is evident he had no higher rank than that of captain. It is so singular a circumstance, that a captain should have been a coach-painter, that I have endeavoured, but in vain, to add some further particulars to his life. Was this gentleman the founder of the alms-houses at Twyford? I presume his family were originally from Hampshire, there being a place called by the name, in that county.

BUFFOON PAINTER.

EGBERT HEMSKIRK, *in a hat, mez. 4to. painted by himself, J. Oliver sc.*

EGBERT HEMSKIRK, *in Lord Orford's "Works," in the print with* JOHN RILEY, *A. Bannerman sc.*

Egbert Hemskirk, the true figure of a bearded baboon, as represented in the print of him, was born at Haerlem, and the scholar of De Grebler. Hemskirk painted grotesque and satyrical subjects

jects for the vicious Rochester. There is at Warwick Castle a picture of that nobleman crowning his monkey with laurel*, for having brought him a poem he had lost, which may have been painted by this artist; whose taste lay in pourtraying "drunken scenes, Quakers' meetings, wakes, &c." Hemskirk died in London, 1704, aged 59, and left a son, who followed his father's profession.

ARCHITECTS.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *4to. Kneller p. A. Bannerman sc.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *fol. S. Coignard sc.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *in chiar'. oscur. la. fol. J. Closterman p. E. Kirkall sc.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *oval frame, long wig, neckcloth, mez. Kneller p.* 1711, *J. Smith sc.* 1713.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *in the Oxford Almanack for* 1738.

Sir Christopher Wren, was the only son of Dr. Christopher Wren, dean of Windsor, and rector of East Knoyle, Wiltshire, where he was born, October 20, 1632. The rudiments of his education were taught him at home, by the Rev. William Shepherd, A.M. who well grounded him in the languages before he went to Westminster School, where Dr. Busby then presided. When fourteen years of age, he was entered as a gentleman commoner at Wadham College, Oxford. The civil war, which soon after followed, deeply injured the loyal family of the Wrens, by the imprisonment of the bishop of Ely in the Tower, and the sequestration and plunder of his brother, the

* There is a good engraving from this picture in Harding's "Biographical Mirror," vol. i. p. 112.

dean. Fortunately for Sir Christopher, his only sister married, at sixteen, the learned Dr. William Holder, who not only was a friend to him, but his tutor; and by whose exertions he became a mathematician; a latin poet; skilled in mechanics, geometry, astrology, and algebra; before he had completed his sixteenth year. The university of Oxford valued the embryo architect as her wonder, for he had written on all the above learned pursuits; and his college was the busy scene of new theories, inventions, experiments, and mechanic improvements. All Souls College admitted him a fellow in 1653, and he soon after received his degree of M.A. Gresham College, London, elected him astronomy professor; but he resigned that appointment for the Savilian professorship at Oxford. The prospects in the political hemisphere beginning to brighten, he wrote in favour of monarchy. Charles II. well acquainted with Mr. Wren's worth, knighted him, and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. The burning of London, in 1666, seemed intended to purify it from the vileness of its curvated streets and lanes; and Wren, to raise it to be the wonder of the world: but unfortunately, private convenience, in this instance, prevented public improvement and national magnificence. To Wren we are indebted for the modern St. Paul's; the Monument and Custom-House; and between fifty and sixty parochial churches in London; (of which St. Stephen's, Walbrook is the best proportioned, and most superb;) the Hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich; the Observatory at the latter place; the theatre at Oxford; Emanuel College Chapel, and Trinity College Library, Cambridge; with a variety of other structures; besides repairing many. Sir Christopher was an adept in the whole circle of the sciences; but he had never travelled

travelled on the continent beyond Paris. The above great undertakings, as well as his numerous experiments, his duties as a member of parliament, and of the several places he held, never impeded his moral obligations, nor gave him an arrogant idea. Besides which, he was a loyal and dutiful subject, a good citizen, an excellent father, and a patron of merit, and equally just and temperate: thus prudence governed, and patience crowned his labours. Shame to the ministry, who, blind to merit, superseded such a man, after fifty years honourable services, at the age of 86, when his faculties were unimpaired. To the authors of this expulsion he mildly answered: *Nunc me jubet fortuna expeditiùs philosophari.* Sir Christopher died, February 25, 1723, when in the 91st year of his age, with great calmness and serenity, and the same piety he had ever practised; and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's, near his sister. One part of his epitaph, "Vixit non sibi, "sed bono publico," is as true, as the other, "Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice," is happily appropriate. By Jane, daughter of William, Lord Fitz-William, of Ireland, he had issue, Jane, who died unmarried, aged 26; and Christopher, whose descendants still remain in Warwickshire. Sir Christopher was, probably, below the common size; as, when Charles II. told him he thought the apartments in his hunting palace at New Market were too low, the architect, looking up, replied, Sir, "I think they are high "enough:" Charles, stooping to his height, and creeping about in a whimsical posture, exclaimed, "Ay, Sir Christopher, I think *they are high* "*enough.*"

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," G. Kneller p. T. Chambers sc.*

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, *mez. J. Richardson p.* 1723, *Faber sc.* 1727.

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, *Miller sc.*

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, *chain and medal round his neck, compasses, mez. Kneller p. Smith exc.*

This and the last are the same plate: Simon's name being erased, Smith has usurped it.

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, *in the print with* DRYDEN, *&c.* Per. vi. class vii. *of Bromley.*

This distinguished man was of Dutch descent, and the son of Mr. Giles Vanburgh, a sugar-baker at Chester, where he was born. The junior Vanburgh was a dramatic writer, an architect, and a herald. In the first he excelled; but his wit and vivacity were disgraced by wantonness and immorality; hence Pope:

"Van. wants grace, &c."

His plays are numerous; several of which have no other defect than want of decency. He borrowed little, and when he translated he enriched his author. Here, however, he appears in the character of an architect, in which Lord Orford allows him no kind of merit; but asserts, on the contrary, that he violated every rule in architecture. His lordship remarks, "that a single man "should have been capricious, should have "wanted taste, is not extraordinary; but that he "should have been selected to raise a palace, "built at the public expence, for the hero of his "country, surprises me." The late Sir Joshua Reynolds

Reynolds declares, in opposition, that Vanburgh was defrauded of the due reward of his merit, by the wits of the time, who knew not the rules of architecture. "Vanburgh's fate," the knight adds, "was that of the great Perault: both were "objects of the petulant sarcasms of factious "men of letters; and both have left some of the "fairest monuments, which, to this day, decorate "their several countries; the Façade of the "Louvre, Blenheim, and Castle Howard." Besides Blenheim and Castle Howard, Vanburgh designed St. John's Church, Westminster, which Lord Orford calls, "a wonderful piece of absur-"dity;" Eastberry in Dorsetshire; King's-Weston, near Bristol; Easton-Neston in Northamptonshire; one front of Grimsthorp in Lincolnshire; Mr. Duncombe's in Yorkshire; two imitations of Castles at Greenwich; and the Opera-House in the Hay Market, burnt a few years ago. As these buildings are visible to every eye, the man of science and taste must decide on their excellence. Sir Joshua Reynolds commends his back grounds, which he says were excellent. But I own I think many of his works are greatly inferior to the noble edifices designed by Inigo Jones, who had grand conceptions. Vanburgh's designs, on the contrary, are incongruous whimsicalities—something to make the ignorant wonder; but the man of taste cannot approve of them. He acted wisely, when asked to lay out the grounds at Blenheim, by recommending that a skilful landscape painter should be preferred. The wits were very severe on this architect. Dean Swift, speaking of his "diminutive house at Whitehall, and the stupen-"dous pile at Blenheim," says of the former:

At length they in the corner spy,
A thing resembling a goose pye.

Of

Of the other,

That if his Grace were no more skill'd in
The art of battering walls than building,
We might expect to see next year,
A mouse-trap man chief engineer.

The conduct of the Duke of Marlborough to Vanburgh was calculated to ruin him—he could obtain no money for his time and trouble, and the Duke refused to be responsible to the workmen; however, the nation at length advanced money to complete the palace. If he had just cause to complain of the greatest general, and the meanest duke in Europe, he had ample reason to be grateful to the government, which appointed him surveyor of the works at Greenwich, comptroller-general of the works, and surveyor of the gardens and waters. The Earl of Carlisle, deputy Earl Marshal, gave him the office of Clarenceux, for planning Castle Howard; but he was extremely desirous of being Garter: yet he was even less skilful as a herald than as an architect. As a wit he was, and always will be, highly valued; and as a lively, pleasant companion he was unrivalled. Misfortunes never clouded his brow, nor injured the sprightliness of his imagination. He sang as cheerfully in the Bastile as if he had been attending the British court; and it appears he wrote with the same ease. A mistake locked him in that hateful prison, but the care of his friends soon released him. Vanburgh died at Whitehall, March 26, 1726; and Dr. Evans, alluding to his massy edifices, wrote the following lines, by way of epitaph:

"Lie heavy on him, earth*, for he
"Laid many a heavy load on thee."

* How different from the votive address of an old Roman to his friend's grave, *sit tibi terra levis.*

He

He was as inferior to Sir Christopher Wren as an architect, as he was superior to Cibber, as a poet; as to his heraldric merit, he had less than the least of the pursuivants.

ENGRAVERS.

SIR NICHOLAS DORIGNY, *in Lord Orford's "Catalogue of Engravers," in the print with* HAML. WINSTANLEY.

Few persons have been more remarkable than Dorigny, for his unwearied patience, his ready submission to the opinions of others, and the facility with which he turned from one pursuit to another. Michael Dorigny was his father; the daughter of Vouet, the painter, his mother. Left an orphan when a boy, he was educated for the law, which I believe to have been his father's profession. The law, though a slow, is a sure mode of gaining wealth, when pursued with diligence. It was, however, different with Sir Nicholas, who had diligently pursued it till he was thirty years of age; but then declined it through the advice of a judge, who observed to him, that his deficiencies in hearing would be greatly detrimental to him in the profession. Leaving France, his native country, he went to Italy, to his brother, who was a painter at Rome. This circumstance induced Sir Nicholas to study the same art; for which purpose he passed a year in seclusion, to learn drawing, which probably he might have known something of before. After completing his [illegible]ciate he continued at Rome, and worked und[illegible]is brother, when he soon became celebrated for the freedom of his pencil. A friend afterwards advised him to try etching—he followed

followed the recommendation; and, in a few years, seeing Audran's works, he discovered he had not been in a right method, but immediately adopted and followed that artist's manner for ten years. He etched several plates, and had finished the Gallery of Cupid and Psyche, after Raphael; but, when in his 50th year, he perceived that he did not possess the art of managing the graver, and despairing of excellence in engraving, he determined to return to painting. But in two months he was advised to try the graver again, which he the more readily did, as the person who engraved the writing on his plates, gave him such advice, that he conquered all his difficulties. Pleased with his success, he began a set of the planets. Mercury, his first, succeeded so well, that he engraved four large pictures, with oval tops. He then engraved Raphael's Transfiguration, which gained him the pre-eminence over all his contemporaries. Such is the effect of diligence, guided by good advice. The English then at Rome admired, and wished to secure, so great a master; and, in 1711, several persons of rank invited him to visit England, and engrave the cartoons; where he arrived in June, that year. He demanded four or five thousand pounds for his labours; but the court thought that too great a sum, though to gain an honour that would have been perpetual, by having the cartoons engraved merely for the palace, and as presents to the nobility, foreign princes, and ministers. But this truly royal design was laid aside, though Oxford, the treasurer, was Dorigny's friend, and the queen was his patron. Other methods were resorted to; and it was determined that a subscription should be opened at four guineas a set. Dorigny had apartments at Hampton Court; but it was too great an undertaking for

for one artist, therefore Charles Dupuis and Claud Dubosc were invited to assist him. But disagreements ensued; and in two or three years they left him, when the plates were only half finished. The queen endeavoured to encourage Dorigny by personal condescension and attention; and often visited him, and admired his work. These cartoons of Raphael are exquisitely fine: but St. Paul's preaching, and the death of Ananias, are generally esteemed the best: and Dorigny did them ample justice. The passions are admirably marked; even the mixed ones, the most difficult to express, are properly defined. Steele has mistaken the characters, and Du Bosc rectified Sir Richard's observations. But the merit of the engravings belongs solely to Dorigny, who went over almost all the outlines of each cartoon himself, which superseded Gribelin's, and are held in great estimation. They were not completed when Queen Ann died; and Dorigny impatiently waited the arrival of the new monarch, George I. to whom he presented two complete sets, with one to the Prince of Wales, and each of the princesses, April 1, 1719. In return for which the king gave him a purse containing a hundred guineas; the prince, a gold medal; and the Duke of Devonshire remitted the interest of four hundred pounds his Grace had lent him, for four years; and, June 6, 1720, obtained for him the honour of knighthood. Dorigny returned to his native country in 1724, and died there in 1746, aged 89. When in England he painted some portraits; but he was far from successful in his likenesses. Nicholas sold his drawings in 1723; amongst which were some after Dominichino and Guerchino, and one after Daniel de Volterra, which Vertue (who had the particulars of his life) preferred to all his works. The hundred

and

and four heads, hands, and feet, traced from the cartoons, were sold in one lot, for 74*l.* and afterwards separately for 100*l.* In Dr. Mead's catalogue were eight heads from three different cartoons: one was that of a shepherd, from the Nativity; another, a woman weeping, from the Murder of the Innocents; and the third, a man's, taken from the Presentation in the Temple. When he was making the drawings of the cartoons, a person of London offered him 200*l.* for the hundred and four; but he would not conclude any agreement till the plates were finished: at his auction they sold only for thirty-two guineas. All his drawings, one hundred and fifty-three in number, produced but 920*l.* a very inconsiderable sum compared to that which they would fetch at auction now. The cartoons have, by his majesty's command, lately resumed their old station at Hampton Court. There are different copies of them, at Hampden-House in Buckinghamshire; and an excellent set, by Sir James Thornhill, were at Bedford-House in Bloomsbury Square, lately pulled down. M. Dalton published twelve prints from the tapestries in the Vatican, which he etched himself. "This set," says Mr. Granger, "may be considered as belonging to "the cartoons, and may therefore be fitly placed "with them in a collection."

LOUIS DU GUERNIER, *half-length, standing, 4to. S. Bernard sc.*

Du Guernier, a Frenchman, studied under Chatillon, the engraver, at Paris. He came to England in 1708, where he improved himself greatly in drawing, in the academy privately established by some artists for that purpose; of which Du Guernier, after a short time, became director. His chief business was the engraving frontispieces for the

the different publications of that day; as plays, poems, translations, histories, &c.—chiefly small figures. The variety and number of his performances in this way are very great; and a very competent judge* has decided as to their merit, by pronouncing him "the most extraordinary en-"graver of small figures that ever was in this coun-"try;" and specifying, "as undoubted proofs of his genius and execution, "his plates to Hughes's "edition of Spencer's 'Fairy Queen.'". In his larger works he does not seem to have attained to equal excellence. Du Guernier died here, of the small-pox, in 1716, at the age only of 39 years.

JOHN STURT, *his own hair, oval frame, sm. 4to. mez. W. Faithorne p. W. Humphrey sc.*

JOHN STURT, *in an oval, 4to. mez.*

JOHN STURT, *in the print with* ROB. WHITE, *&c.* Per. vii. Class 8. *of Bromley.*

This artist may be said to have invented a new, but insignificant mode of engraving; the novelty of which wearing away, he fell into that state too often nearly allied to the arts, poverty. Apprenticed to Robert Smith, the best of engravers, Sturt did not choose to follow the manner of so good a master, but preferred surprising the world by his minutely engraved letters. His "Com-"mon Prayer Book" was published by subscription, in 1717, engraved on silver plates, in two columns, with borders round each plate; small historical subjects at the tops of the pages, and ornamented initial letters. This extraordinary volume is a large 8vo. and consists of one hundred and sixty-six plates, besides twenty-two of dedication, table, preface, calendar, names of

* See "London and Westminster improved," by John Gwynn, London, 1766, 4to. p. 49.

subscribers,

subscribers, &c. to which is prefixed the bust of George I. in a circle, and opposite those of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On his majesty's are engraved the "Lord's Prayer," "Creed," "Commandments," "Prayers for the Royal Fa-"mily," and the "21st Psalm," but so minutely, as not to be read without the help of glasses. The Germans excel in such trifles; and that circumstance might have aided in giving his genius this turn. The "Prayer Book" was followed by an engraved "Companion to the Altar," on plates of the same dimensions; with a set of fifty-five historic engravings for the "Common Prayer "Book," in a small 8vo. Unfortunately, Mr. Sturt died before he had completed the engravings for Mr. James Anderson's "Scottish Records." He received in Edinburgh, for what he performed, nearly 500*l*. How much more properly was the graphic art employed in such an undertaking, than in engraving letters that few with, and none without, glasses, can read; however, it pleased Mr. Thoresby, who had many valuables in his collection, though some articles were curious merely through the difficulty of their execution. Such were Sturt's "Lord's Prayer," engraved in the compass of a silver penny; the "Ten Com-"mandments," &c. in the size of a medal; and some other things of the same kind. Mr. Sturt died in 1730, aged about 72, after refusing an asylum, which was offered him, at the Charter-House. As England then possessed but few artists, his reputation attained a celebrity it did not deserve; except for works which we may admire, but cannot approve, because incapable of informing the mind.

SUTTON

SUTTON NICHOLLS, *anon. wh. length, sitting, four verses,* doubtful, *4to.*

This man, called S. Nichols, in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers, from Vertue's papers, is mentioned also by Ames, who describes only two prints by him, out of a great many that he engraved—chiefly low, popular characters of the day; and party and satirical representations. It appears, that Vertue looked upon him as an artist not deserving more particular notice. He was living in the year 1710.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN REISEN, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," J. Brotherton sc.*

CHARLES CHRISTIAN REISEN, *a seal in his left hand, mez. Yr. Bank p. G. White sc.*

This artist was the son of Christian Reisen, a native of Drontheim in Norway, who left his native country, intending to reside in England; but a storm drove the vessel in which he embarked upon the coast of Scotland; where this misfortune, we may suppose, compelled him to remain some time, in order to recruit his purse Melvin, a goldsmith, employed him at Aberdeen, for two years; after which, he left the sister kingdom, and arrived in London, the second day of the dreadful conflagration, in September, 1666. This was but an inauspicious opening for a stranger and a young beginner. But he soon changed his trade of a goldsmith for that of a seal-engraver, then a new employment in England; and which, for a considerable time, was entirely confined to him, and mother artist in the same way. Whether his general conduct was irregular or not, is now unknown; but Reisen was certainly suspected of engraving dies for counterfeit coining; and was for

some time confined in the Tower, from which he was discharged without trial. He appears to have been a good artist; but death prematurely deprived a wife and a numerous family of his labours. Such was the father of Charles Christian Reisen, whose surname being usually omitted, Christian was generally used by the son.* This artist, previous to his father's death, had made a great proficiency in the art of seal-engraving, and was but twenty years of age, when his family appears to have depended on him chiefly for their support. The two brothers, Simons* by name, engraved medals and seals incomparably well. Besides these artists, Mr. Evelyn mentions Rawlins, Restrick, Johnson, and some others: he should have particularly noticed the three Rotis, or Roettiers. I do not know whether any of the above persons, exclusive of the Simons', cut private seals; and it is certain, that Christian engrossed almost the whole of this business. He greatly excelled in intaglios; but he never attempted cameos. The Greeks and Romans were celebrated for their skill in executing intaglio and cameo seals; and it became a most expensive fashion amongst those people. Indeed, a Roman senator, under the Cæsars, might have had his robe covered with these costly engravings in cornelians and gems. Reisen made seals of arms and crests; but was soon better employed, through the patronage of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, who procured him the inspection of the finest models of Greece and Rome that the island afforded. This was all that was necessary to expand his genius, which immediately soared far beyond the confined education he had received: his fame reached Denmark, Germany,

* I have seen, belonging to Edward Hasted, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S. several fine impressions of seals, which are not in Vertue's engravings of John and Abraham Simons' works. Delicacy prevented my informing Mr. Gough of the circumstance.

and

and France. Reisen attempted to gain the protection of Prince George of Denmark, Queen Ann's consort; but his royal highness, though fond of painting and the sister arts, does not appear to have given him any particular mark of his approbation. The reason assigned is, that the artist understood so little of the Danish language, that he could not talk fluently to his Royal Highness. I am, however, inclined to think, that the prince was of service to him in Denmark, at least. It was a singular circumstance, that the father should have been regarded as a culprit for sinking false dies, and the son called upon at Bishop Atterbury's trial, as the best judge, relative to the impression of a seal. He was born in the parish of St. Clement Danes; but lived for many years in Covent Garden, then the principal seat of ingenuity and art: but he had also a small house at Putney, a view of which, intended as a satire upon him, was engraved by Vertue, but without his name, and published, under the fantastic title of Bear's-den-Hall. Reisen died at his town-house, of the gout, December 16, 1725, before he had attained his 46th year; and was buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on the north side, near the steps. He gave the greatest part of his fortune, by will, to his unmarried sister, who had always lived with him; but he bequeathed a sum to his brother John. Sir James Thornhill was one of his executors. Christian showed his love for science, in collecting medals, prints, drawings, and books; and his judgment and taste must have been highly approved, as he was appointed director of the Academy of the Arts, under Sir Godfrey Kneller. There was an originality in this man, that made him remarkable; who lived, without doubt, in great affluence: this, and his fame, probably,

made him regardless of public opinion. Thus he was jovial, and full of frolic and glee. As he was illiterate, he could not derive much knowledge from books; but, by his great intercourse with persons of all countries, he composed a dialect from the languages of all: a jargon which, with his arch pleasantry of look and attitude, made him at once the diversion and instruction of his acquaintances. He used to say, facetiously, that he intended to compile a dictionary of his *own tongue*, which could not bear to have been called *Lingua Franca*, but might, *Lingua Comica:* for he had much humour, particularly in sarcastic repartees. Sir James Thornhill having an extempore profile of him, that was very like, his other friend, Prior, immediately wrote under it,

"This, drawn by candle-light and hazard,
"Was meant to show Charles Christian's mazard."

MUSICIANS.

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *fol. Cole sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, *fol. J. Folkeman sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, *in Hawkin's "History of "Music." H. Howard, ad vivum, pinxit. C. Grignion sculp.*

Archangelus Corelli, *Vr. Gucht sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, 8vo. *Mathey sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, *Des Rochers sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, *prefixed to his "Twelve "Concertos," fol. H. Howard p. W. Sherwin sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, *mez. H. Howard p. J Smith sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, one of the most eminent composers that have hitherto delighted the musical world, was a native of Fusignano in the Bolognese territory,

territory, where he was born, in February, 1653. Matteo Simonelli, a member of the pontifical chapel, instructed him in the art of music, and he travelled for improvement, to Paris, in 1672; but the jealous Lully drove him thence back to Italy. It is a disgrace to England that he was neither patronized nor even noticed in it. But Germany received him as his merit deserved, in 1680; after which the Elector of Bavaria retained him in his service several years; though Rome was his favourite residence, where he was particularly patronized by Cardinal Ottoboni, and in whose palace he presided over a musical academy. Corelli was acknowledged as the common master of Europe. Handel personally knew, and admired him; and the sale of his music gave the means of subsistence to persons in various countries. Shuttleworth, who taught music, and resided in Spital Fields, maintained a large family by dealing in it. Corelli died at Rome, January 18, 1713; and was buried in the Pantheon, where there is a monument to his memory, erected at the expence of William, Count Palatine of the Rhine, under the direction of Cardinal Ottoboni: the day of his death was long commemorated. Corelli, mild and gentle in his manners, and handsome in person, constantly wore a black dress, with an unornamented blue cloak. He had a taste for pictures, of which he made a valuable collection; those, and his fortune, about 6000*l*, he left to his patron, the cardinal, who retaining the former, distributed the latter among his relations. Corelli possessed wit and pleasantry. When Strunck, the celebrated Hanoverian performer on the violin, requested to hear him play, Corelli politely complied, and the violin was accompanied by Strunck on the harpsicord: the latter then played a tocata. The listening Corelli laid

down his instrument in perfect wonder. Strunck then taking up a violin, began to play in a careless manner. "You have a good bow hand; no-"thing is wanting but practice, to become a "master on the instrument." The Hanoverian then purposely put the violin out of tune, and played with such amazing skill and dexterity, that the astonished Corelli exclaimed, in broken German, "I am called Archangelo, a name that, in "the language of my country, signifies Archan-"gel; but let me tell you, that you, Sir, are an "Arch-devil*."

ATILIUS ARIOSTI, *sitting with a cap on, fol. mez. E. Seeman, jun. p. J. Simon, 1719, sc.*

ATILIUS ARIOSTI, *same, with wig on, books upon shelves, same artists.*

ATILIUS ARIOSTI BONONIENSIS, *a wig, collar open, loose dress, circle, C. Grignion sculpsit, in Hawkin's "History of Music."*

Atilio Ariosti, a native of Bologna, is said to have been a Dominican friar; but exempted from his rule, by the Pope, with permission to follow a secular profession. Ariosti was chapel-master to the Electress of Brandenburgh; and, as such, presided at ballets and operas of his own composing, at the courts of Berlin and Vienna. This musician's favourite instruments were the violoncello, and the viol d'amore, of which, if he was not the inventor, he was the great improver. From

* Lord Edgecumbe, the pupil of Corelli, had a portrait of him by Mr. Hugh Howard, from which Smith scraped a mezzotinto; but incontinently reversed it, so that it represents the musician performing with his left hand; otherwise it is very exact, and entirely corresponds with the bust upon Corelli's tomb. Mr. Howard painted this portrait between the years 1697 and 1700; and it is supposed he also painted another. Corelli performed in the musical drama, given by the abdicated Christina, of Sweden, in honour of James II's sending an ambassador to Pope Innocent XI. It was allegoric. Guidi, of Verona, was the poet, and Pasquini the composer.

Berlin

Berlin he was invited to Great Britain, by the directors of the opera in London, where Bononcini, his companion and associate, had found a retreat at Blenheim; when, after a long contest, Handel remained master of the field. Atilio was not so fortunate. Bononcini was enriched by a subscription amounting to a thousand guineas; while poor Ariosti was obliged to beg for his six cantatas, and a collection for the viol d'amore, for which Paolo Rolli is supposed to have written the words. Though they show a fertile invention, and great skill in modulation and harmony, yet Atilio found it necessary to leave England. This work has the strange title of "Alla Maestà di "Georgio Re della Gran Britagna, &c. &c. &c." with only the initials of his name to the dedication. Of his operas, only "Coriolanus," and "Lucius Verus," were printed; but Walsh published several of his airs in his collection. "Co- "riolanus" has great merit, especially in the prison scene, which always melted the audience into tears. Gay, taking advantage of this, has parodied it, in the Newgate scene in the "Beg- "gar's Opera." He is often called Padre Attilio. He was handsome, and his features intelligent.

——— COSIMO, *tuning a violin, long wig, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1704.

Nicola Cosimo Romano, a native of Italy, and, as we may conjecture from his addition, of the city of Rome, was in England in 1702. Of his eminence, either as a teacher or performer on the violin, we have not been able to collect any distinct account. That he understood the science of music, may be presumed from his having published twelve solos, in long quarto, which he dedicated to his patron, the Duke of Bedford, an

amateur in that science. The music is finely engraved on copper, and was probably printed abroad. A professional man, who had his portrait painted by Kneller and engraved by Smith, the two capital artists of the time, in their way, was certainly of some celebrity then, though not of consequence enough to be transmitted to posterity, in the pages even of the annalist of his day. His publication is spoken of by Dr. Burney, very favourably.

THOMAS BRITTON, *in Hawkin's "History of "Music," J. Wollaston p. C. Grignion sc.*

THOMAS BRITTON, *mez. T. Johnson sc, eight English verses.*

THOMAS BRITTON, *eight English verses also, but different from the foregoing; hair, hat, mez. Wollaston p. Simon sc.*

Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal man, was born near Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire. He was apprenticed in London to a dealer in small-coal; and when his time was out he accepted a sum of money not to set up his trade in that city. But after passing a short time in the country, Britton returned to London; and, forgetting his engagement with his old master, rented a stable near the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, and converted it into a dwelling-house. There honest Tom employed himself in learning chymistry and music; and became an adept in the rosicrucian science. Excellent in all his arts and crafts, and deeply read in black-lettered lore, he soon gained considerable fame, but never neglected his business. Britton was seen in the morning with his sack and measure, crying small coal; and, in the evening, he was employed at a concert in his rooms, which were almost too low for his male guests

guests and well-dressed ladies to stand upright: yet men of fashion, and ladies of the highest rank, were frequently seen climbing to his loft, by a ladder, to regale their ears. This self-taught genius did not scruple in the least, to appear in his check shirt, when he met a weekly society of black-lettered literati, though there were noble lords present; when, leaving his sack and measure at the threshold, he was shown into the apartment, where he, in common with the other members, produced his books, collected from stalls and blind alleys*. His death, which happened September 14, 1714, when upwards of 60, was singular, and occasioned by a ventriloquist. A friend of Britton's met him, and pronounced, during a musical conversation, these words, distinctly as from a distance, "Thomas Britton, go home, for thou "shalt die." Poor Tom immediately supposed the voice to have proceeded from one of his rosicrucian angels, sent to warn him of the approach of death; and went home, under a dreadful depression of spirits, which at length produced illness and his dissolution. His remains, attended by a numerous train of friends and admirers, were deposited in the cemetery of Clerkenwell Church, but without any memorial. We are at a loss which most to admire—the humility of those who condescended to associate with the small-coal man; or that of the small-coal man, who so meekly received flattering distinctions from beauty, wit, science, and rank. Britton's attainments were considerable: he understood the theory of music, and played well upon some instruments; he was a good antiquary, and an excellent chymist. But how far he was assisted in his studies by Raphael, and other spiritual beings,

* After his death his library, which was considerable, and contained many curious articles, was, together with his musical collections, dispersed by public auction

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let the rosicrucians declare, as the secret is veiled from those who are not initiated. His friend Wollaston prevailed upon him to sit twice for his portrait, one of which is in the British Museum. He is represented in one of these, in his blue frock, and with a small-coal measure in his hand; in the other, tuning a harpsicord, with a violin hanging on the side of the room: from this his portrait was taken for Hawkin's "History "of Music," but without the accompaniments. Under Johnson's print of him are these lines:

Tho' doomed to small-coal, yet to arts ally'd;
Rich, without wealth; and famous, without pride.
Music's best patron,; judge of books and men:
Belov'd and honour'd by Apollo's train.
In Greece and Rome, sure never did appear,
So bright a genius, in so dark a sphere.
More of the man had *artfully* been sav'd,
Had Kneller painted, and had Vertue 'grav'd*.

BENEDETTI, *4to. Beluzzi or Belucci p. G. Vertue sc.*

Signior Benedetti (as he is called in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Vertue's Engravings) was a singer at the Hay Market Theatre, in 1712. Mr. Granger calls him Benedetto Belleferi.

PETER DE LA MOLES, *an etching, Kneller p. R. Cooper sc.*

This musician was in England in 1705; but he is not mentioned by Hawkins: nor do I find any particulars of him elsewhere. Probably he did not reside in this kingdom; and it is still more probable that he never attained any celebrity.

* The above verses were written by Prior, to recommend Vertue to notice.

ACTORS

ACTORS IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

CAVE UNDERHILL, *in the character of* OBADIAH, 12*mo*. *R. Bing p. J. Faber sc.* 1712.

This person had the felicity of being a contemporary actor with Betterton, and of playing the part of the principal gravedigger to that excellent performer's "Prince of Denmark." The elder Cibber, who knew him personally, commends him highly, for his acting in several characters of a very different cast, and requiring a versatility of talents to fill them properly, and with effect. He continued on the stage a long time: longer, indeed, than he should have done; as his powers were considerably diminished during the last years of his performance there. Steele, whose benevolence was always alive, kindly announced Cave's last benefit, in his popular paper of the "Tatler," in order to procure him a full attendance; and, to ensure all the advantages that the theatre could afford him, the play of Hamlet was fixed on, that he might have the opportunity of taking his leave of the town, by appearing in a favourite character, that of the gravedigger. But no wonder that he failed in his powers of playing, when the powers of life itself were almost extinguished. The recollection of what he *had been*, prevailed, in the judgment of a friendly audience, over what he *then was*, and his infirmities were dismissed with pity. He lived for a short time, a pensioner on the theatrical superannuated fund, and died at a great age; but the *particular time* when, I have not been able to ascertain.

ROBERT

ANN. CLASS X.

ROBERT WILKS, *in fine tufted clothes, hat under his arm, mez. J. Ellys p.* 1732, *J. Faber sc.*

ROBERT WILKS, *in an oval, waistcoat open, hat on, snuff-box in his left hand, mez.*

ROBERT WILKS, *prefixed to his "Memoirs,"* 1732, 8vo.

Robert Wilks, Esq. was a celebrated actor, and, like many others of his brethren, received his professional education on the Dublin stage; whence he rose to great eminence, and became, with Booth, Cibber, and Dogget, joint-managers of Drury-lane Theatre. In the latter capacity, he is represented to have been "pas-"sionate, arbitrary, and over-bearing." Steele, who was a good judge of theatrical merit, declared, "he had a singular talent in represent-"ing the graces of nature, and the easy frankness "of a gentleman: to beseech gracefully, to ap-"proach respectfully, to pity, to mourn, to love; "are the places wherein Wilks may be said to "shine with the utmost beauty." He became a veteran on the stage, and retained all the vigour and fire of youth. It was remarked of him and Cibber, that when they were thrice the age of some of the actors, "their persons were as gen-"teel as ever, their countenances as lively, their "spirits as much awake, their voices as strong "and clear, and their judgments riper." This distinguished gentleman died September 27, 1732, aged 67; "the greatest master of genteel co-"medy, of the time in which he trode the boards." But this was not his greatest merit, as no one possessed more of the "milk of human kindness:" witness his invariable patronage of poor Savage; besides which, many instances might be given of his attention to genius in distress. His conduct to Mr Smith, of Dublin, did him the highest honour:

Rob.t Wilks Esq.r

nour: that gentleman was obliged to relinquish the idea of going into holy orders, through his defective pronunciation; and, in the distress usually attendant upon unprotected genius, he endeavoured to gain relief by writing a tragedy. This, his only hope, was rejected, when Mr. Wilks gave him a benefit. With the sum this procured, he went to Leyden, where he studied physic under Boerhaave, and made such a rapid progress in the profession, that Boerhaave was induced to recommend him to the Empress of Russia, who had applied to him to name physicians of skill and eminence, to introduce the practice of physic into her dominions. In consequence, Dr. Smith had a considerable pension settled upon him on his arrival in Russia; and he became one of the chief physicians of that court. It is much to be lamented that Savage had not equal prudence; that he too, might have died in celebrity, like Dr. Smith, blessing the fostering hand of Mr. Wilks, who had rescued him from poverty and misery. Wilks had a natural daughter, by Mrs. Rogers, the celebrated actress, who married Bullock the comedian.

WILLIAM BULLOCK, *rare, mez. T. Johnson, ad vivum.*

WILLIAM BULLOCK, *oval, W. Hogarth p. Hall sc.*

Mr. Bullock, the comedian, possessed the public favour for his comic powers (I believe) in low characters. There is a burlesque comparison in the "*Tatler*," between Penkethman and him, in imitation of the comparison between Cæsar and Cato in Sallust. Addison having mentioned the stage tricks in tragedy, adds, "it would be an "endless task to consider comedy in the same "light, and to mention the innumerable shifts "that small wits put in practice to raise a laugh.

Bullock

" Bullock in a short coat, and Norris in a long " one, seldom fail of this effect." He was, however, an eminent performer; and married Mr. Wilks the manager's natural daughter, by Mrs. Rogers. He died in 1733. Christopher Bullock, Esq. his son, excelled him, and was a joint-manager of the Lincoln's-Inn Theatre; who died at his house in North End, Hampstead, where he was buried, April 8, 1722. The death of this gentleman must have been very painful to the father, as he was not only a most promising actor, but was supposed to be the only person who could succeed old Cibber in his cast of characters. His widow continued upon the stage several years. Bullock was not only an actor and a manager, but the author also of several plays, of which an account may be seen in the "Biographia Dramatica." Who Margaret Bullock, and Hildebrand Bullock, buried at Hampstead, November 15, 1729, and October 21, 1733, were, do not appear; but they were, doubtless, of this theatrical family. In the original "Spectator," Number 328, is a fictitious love-letter from Mr. Gabriel Bullock (his father being dead) to Mrs. Margaret Clark, dated from Sweepston, Leicestershire; on which the supposed contributor observes to the "Spectator:" " I have been credibly informed, that Mr. William " Bullock, the famous comedian, is the descend- " ant of this Gabriel, who begot Mr. William " Bullock's great grandfather, on the body of " the above-mentioned Mrs. Mary Clark." The whole of that number was cancelled immediately on publication, being thought to reflect too much upon a respectable family; and another paper was substituted, bearing the same date and number. Bisset, in his edition, has very judiciously given both; the cause for the original suppression of it having ceased long since.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM PENKETHMAN, *holding a scroll, "Ridentibus arridet Vultus," mez. R. Shmutz p. J. Smith sc.* 1709.

WILLIAM PENKETHMAN, *as Don Louis, in the "Fop's Fortune," E. Harding sc.* 1794, *probably from Vertue's drawing.*

This truly comic actor, who could "alike "please the rabble at Bartholomew Fair, and a "polite audience at the Theatre Royal," was the constant source of merriment to his contemporaries. One of his numerous projects was the re-opening of the theatre at Richmond, June 6, 1719, where plays had been acted before; and particularly in 1715, when the Duke of Southampton and Cleveland's servants acted, "Injured Virtue; or the Virgin Martyr," by B. Griffin. But subsequently deserted by tragic emperors and kings, the theatre had been used as a hovel for asses, which circumstance was happily alluded to, in a humorous prologue, spoken by him at the opening of it*. There is a droll account of the removal of the performers from London to Richmond, in Number 4, of the "Tatler." As the "Tatler" had diverted his readers with the facetious Penkethman, the "Spectator" followed his example, for the same purpose, in the "projector's plan of a new opera." Amongst the preposterous things to be exhibited, was our wight, and "Heathen Gods," or any of the like diversions which shall "then chance to be in "vogue." Dennis too attacked, by advising him "to write a play, because *he was not qualified* to "write, which was the very reason why he would "succeed." He once acted the part of Alex-

* Cibber, some years after, attempted to revive it: thinking he should evade the penalties of the act of parliament against unlicensed companies, by calling it a cephalic snuff warehouse; whereas he and his partner, were outlaw, "Cibber and Co. Snuff makers."

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ander the Great*, to the no small merriment of the audience, who saw, in his attempt, a ridiculous caricature of that character. Addison is supposed to allude to this event, in the above "Spectator†," when he informs the reader, that, at the new opera, Mr. Penkethman would "personate King "Porus upon an elephant." However, the wag probably joined in every joke upon him, pleased that he could raise a smile off, as well as on, the stage. Penkethman died, September 20, 1725. to the infinite regret of all who had laughed at, or with, him. November 22, 1714, were married at Stratford-Bow, "William Penkethman, bache- "lor of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and Elizabeth "Hill, maiden, of St. Paul's, Shadwell." Mrs. Vertue possessed a portrait of him, drawn by Mr. Vertue, in the character of Don Lewis, *alias* Don Choleric Snapshorto de Testy, in which he particularly excelled. "He had," observes Mr. Granger, "much of the "*vis comica* in his own person," that made him, when strutting the character of Alexander, truly farcical. It appears, that he had his great theatrical booth in Blue-Maid-alley, Southwark, during the fair.

WRITING MASTERS.

JOHN AYRES, *prefixed to his "Tutor to Pen-"manship,"* 1695, *J. Sturt sc.*

* This egregious folly, of a professed comic actor's attempting high characters in tragedy, we find prevailed both before and after Penkethman's time; for, according to these lines of the poet,

"So when Nurse *Nokes* to act young Ammon tries, &c."

we must conclude, that *he* too murdered the part of Alexander. And, in our own time, both Shuter and King were absurd enough to try to act Richard the Third, *seriously*, before audiences that had witnessed Garrick's inimitable performance of that part.

† "Spectator," Number 31. They are both in the "Tatler," and "Spec-"tator," frequent allusions to Penkethman and his performances; and he is likewise mentioned in old Cibber's "Apology."

This

JOHN AYRES, *prefixed to his "Arithmetic,"* 1693, 12*mo. R. White sc. ad vivum.*

JOHN AYRES, *prefixed to his "Accomplished Clerk,"* 1700, *fol. R. White sc.*

This eminent writing-master is said to have been, originally, a poor boy from the country, and afterwards a footman to Sir William Ashurst, who, finding him to be possessed of some genius, put him to school, where he rapidly learned writing, arithmetic, &c. Ayres remained with Sir William several years, and married a fellow-servant, who had saved 200*l.* which sum enabled him to open a school in St. Paul's Churchyard*. He died of an apoplexy, in 1705, having been for forty years a writing-master. His celebrity was such, that he gained 800*l.* per annum by his profession; which was a very large sum, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, for a writing-master†. Mr. Addison ridicules Ayres, in the first number of the "Guardian," as "Mr. "Aires, that excellent penman, who had taken "care to affix his own image opposite to the "title page of his learned treatise, wherein he "instructs the youth of this nation to arrive at "a flourishing hand." But it may be answered, What is more useful than the art of writing? how pleasing to see a fine, legible hand. Edward VI. was the first of our sovereigns who

* He published several books, particularly the "Accomplished Clerk," 1683, Short sc. This work was republished in 1700, with enlargements; and with his portrait in his own hair, inscribed, *Johannes Ayres penna, arithmetica ac artis rationariæ professor apud Londinates*". In a preface on the letter-press work, he says, that he has carried the engraving to a great degree of excellence, and had made it more like real penmanship, than any one in England.

† See "Massey on the Origin and Progress of Letters," 8vo. 1760.

† Mr. Robert More asserts, that "Colonel Ayres was the common father "of us all." "A grateful acknowledgment," observes Massey, "of a "free use of the calligraphic art." But why he is called *Colonel* Ayres I cannot ascertain. Probably he held, for a short time, some military situation in London, during the reign of William III. when the whole nation armed to repel the attempts of James II. and his protector, Lewis XIV.

wrote even legibly. Nothing could more surprise our ancestors, (could they witness our actions,) than finding that reading had become universal, and writing nearly so. We seem to take the lead in this respect, of every nation in Europe. I speak now as a Briton; for Scotland exceeds us in the education of the male sex, but, I believe, not in the female. The man who contributed, as much as Ayres probably did, in promoting the art of writing amongst the middle and lower classes, and who might also have improved the highest, deserves the thanks of his country.

HUMPHREY JOHNSON, *four verses, prefixed to his "Common Arithmetic,"* 1710, 8vo,

Humphrey Johnson lived in Old Bedlam Court, without Bishopsgate, where he taught writing, &c. but removed to Hornsey, where he kept a boarding school till his death. He published a copy-book of writing, done by command of hand, entituled "Youth's Recreation," 1711, Joseph Nutting *sc.* containing sixteen oblong 8vo. plates, which passed through a second edition, 1713. This was principally intended to improve "a free "running hand. His "Common Arithmetic," 1710, went through at least three editions, and contains two hundred and eight pages in small 8vo. But Webster and Dilworth have superseded this work, by publishing better books upon the subject. He also was author of a small copy-book, entituled "Youth's Recreation," sold by H. Overton, at the White Horse, without Newgate, 6d. The following lines are under his portrait:

Hodder and Cocker, in their times, did well;
But Johnson's newer thoughts do now excel:
What, unimprov'd, from ancient rules they taught,
Is, by his judgment, to perfection brought.

SIX

SIX WRITING-MASTERS. viz. CLARKE, MOORE, OLYFFE, SHELLEY, SNELL, and SNOW, *in ovals, with flourishes.*

JOHN CLARKE, *Æt. 25, prefixed to his "Penman's Diversion,"* 1708, *4to. Bickham sc. ad vivum.*

JOHN CLARKE, *prefixed to his "Writing Improved,"* 1712, *fol. T. Forster p. Bickham sc.*

JOHN CLARKE, *small, with ornaments, Bickham sc.*

JOHN CLARKE, 8vo. *J. Sturt sc,*

John Clark was the grandson of the gallant Sir ——— Clark, captain of a man of war, who received the honour of knighthood for his distinguished valour against Van Tromp, and had a grant of a hand and anchor for his crest*. Clark's father was commander and part-owner of the cargo of a Guineaman, which, with himself, was lost on the Goodwin Sands; and his son, the subject of this article, was born at Rotherhithe, in 1685, and educated at Merchant Taylor's School. He was afterwards apprenticed to Mr. Snow, writing-master, with whom he not only perfected himself in that profession, but also learned many branches of the mathematics. He published the following works: "The Penman's Diversion, in the usual "Hands of Great Britain, in a free and natural "Manner," containing twenty plates, G. Bickham *sc.* 1708. He was then only twenty-five years of age. "Writing improved; or Penmanship made "easy, in its useful and ornamental Parts, with "various Examples of all the Hands now published in Great Britain." This and the former were well received; of the latter, no less than ten thousand were sold, which made the later copies faint. The first date is 1712; and, in

* I suppose Clark, grandfather of Sir William Clark, Knt. who followed Monk's fortunes, and was killed in the Dutch war, in 1666.

1714, it was dedicated to Sir Samuel Stanier, then lord mayor: besides which, it has a printed preface, in which is an introduction to the art of writing, and an epistle to the engraver, G. Bickham. The work contains thirty-one oblong folio plates, accompanied by his portrait. His last great work was "Lectures on Accompts; or "Book-keeping after the Italian Method, by "double Entry of Debtor and Creditor," 1732, which went through several editions. In George Bickham's "Penman's Companion," are three plates of his, all dated in 1712. This ingenious man died in 1736, aged 53, and was buried at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, in the vault of the family of Dance, in consequence of his marriage with Hester, daughter of Mr. Dance of Uxbridge, who was his second wife. He left issue, by his first marriage, the Rev. John Clark, sur-master of St. Paul's School; Richard Clark, writing-master to the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, author of "Practical and Ornamental Penman-"ship." By his second wife he had a daughter, named Hester. We are much indebted to Mr. Clark for simplifying writing, and relieving it from the profusion of flourishes. "In the age "before Clarke, the writing-masters were profuse "of flourishing their ornaments, and the copies "which they set for their principal pupils, like "the flower called the Maid in a Mist, were "thickly surrounded, and almost lost in flou-"rishes. The same mode of ornamenting was "often added to proper names, in signing a deed, "or even a common letter." Bland's pieces are the best in the "Universal Penman;" Serle's are excellent. We have seen the altercation he had with Snell about his standard rule, and the animosity with which the rival brethren of the quill waged their war of gall.

ROBERT

ROBERT MORE, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*

Robert More was the son, and probably the pupil, of a writing-master, who resided in King-street, Westminster, and taught writing, arithmetic, merchant's accounts, and short-hand, at the "Golden Pen," in Castle-street, near the Queen's Mews. This man had more grammatical and historical knowledge than writing-masters usually have. He published, in 1716, "A compendious Essay on the first Invention of Writing," containing six leaves of letter-press, and seven copperplates of writing-hand, which Massey owns he had copied in his "Protography." His "Writing-master's Assistant," dated November 4, 1696, is dutifully inscribed to his father; and contains twenty-two pages in large 8vo. price eighteen-pence, no engraver mentioned; but the writing is stiff. Colonel John Ayres, whom he succeeded in his school in St. Paul's Churchyard, wrote a preface to the edition of 1704. He also published two other copy-books: one of English, French, and Italian capital letters, "done by command of hand," containing eleven oblong plates, dedicated to Mr. Josiah Diston, merchant in London, neither date nor engraver mentioned; the other, "The general Penman," an oblong folio. He has one page in Bickham's "Penman's Companion," dated 1710. He died about 1727, either in going to, or on his return from, the North of England. More was a person of great candour, well informed, and of amiable manners. Steele appears to have known his merit well as an artist*.

The

* Sir Richard Steele thus addresses Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq.

"Mr. Bickerstaff,

"In the Royal Lottery for a million and a half, I had the good fortune of "obtaining a prize. From before the drawing I had devoted a fifth of what- "ever should arise to me, to charitable uses. Accordingly I lately trou'le-

The following Query is said to have been written by him, but not the Answer. They are printed in the "British Apollo," second edit. 1711, p. 173.

ON THE ART OF WRITING.

QUERY.

Tell me, what genius did the art invent,
The lively image of the voice to paint?
Who first the secret how to colour sound,
And to give shape to reason, wisely found?
With bodies how to clothe ideas taught,
And how to draw the picture of a thought?
Who taught the hand to speak, the eye to hear,
A silent language roving far and near;
Whose softer notes outstrip the thunder's sound,
And spread their accents thro' the world's vast round:
Yet, with kind secrecy, securely rowl,
Whispers of absent friends from pole to pole;
A voice heard by the deaf, spoke by the dumb,
Whose echo reaches long, long time to come;
Which dead men speak, as well as those alive,
Tell me, what genius did this art contrive?

ANSWER.

The wise Egyptians, by the learn'd are thought,
To be the first who use of writing taught:
In hieroglyphics they express'd their sense,
With nicest skill and wondrous eloquence.
Letters unknown, they did this art invent,
To make thought lasting, reason permanent;

"you with a request and commission for placing half a dozen youths with "Mr. More, writing-master, in Castle-street; to whom, it is said, we owe "all the fine devices, flourishes, and the composure of all the plates for the "drawing and paying the tickets. Be pleased, therefore, good Sir, to find, "or make, leisure for complying therewith; for I would not appear concerned "in this small matter.—I am very much your humble servant."

Till

Till *Isis*, of immortal fame, arose,
And taught by letters how they might compose,
A dress to show the image of the voice,
And make sound lasting, though depriv'd of noise.
She made the dumb to speak, the deaf to understand,
And taught the eye to hear the language of the hand.
But had th'Egyptian queen, by art divine,
Taught how to write such beauteous lines as thine,
Those heav'nly honours offer'd to her name,
Had shone with greater lustre, brighter flame.

Massey says there are, he believes, two different prints of Mr. Robert More: one by George Bickham; the other by William Sherwin.

THOMAS OLYFFE, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*

Thomas Olyffe, writing master and accomptant, lived at the "Hand and Pen," in Fetter-lane, London; and published, from 1713 to 1721, several copy-books, consisting principally of engrossing, court, and chancery hands: (in which he excelled:) of these he had two plates in Bickham's "Penman's Companion." Indeed, he might justly be called the *lawyer's* writing-master. These hands gradually became obsolete, except engrossing; and even that is now seldom used in the counties near the metropolis. But few attorneys are able to read ancient deeds, which is one reason, perhaps, why they recommend their clients to destroy them. There is, however, no reason at present, why law-writings

should not be written in the common mode*. The date of Olyffe's decease is not known.

GEORGE SHELLY, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*

GEORGE SHELLY, *half length, prefixed to his "Copy-"book," fol. G. Bickham, ad vivum,* 1709.

GEORGE SHELLY, *a small oval, encompassed with flourishes, prefixed to his "Natural Writing," fol. B. Lens p. G. Bickham sc.*

George Shelly was born of obscure parents, about 1666; was brought up at Christ's Hospital, and became "a celebrated and shining ornament "in the commonwealth of English calligraphy." His merit in this art gained him the place of writing-master to the hospital where he had been educated; before which he resided at the "Hand "and Pen," in Warwick-lane, where he kept a school. His works are numerous and excellent. Besides which, he engaged in the "Penman's "Magazine," published in 1705, by Thomas Reid, parish clerk of St. Giles's in the Fields; the scholar of Seddon, who, on his death-bed, bequeathed him his calligraphic remains*. This skilful and deserving man died in great distress, in 1736, aged about 70. Benjamin Durnford succeeded him in the hospital. Shelly had little of the irritability of his contemporary scribes, and lamented the envy and detraction he saw amongst them; but observes, "as I do not wish for praises I do not "deserve, so I will not be hurt at malicious de-"famation."

* Humphrey Wanley, the antiquary, distinguished the different modes of law writing, by the names of the Pipe, Round-Text, Exchequer, Square-Text, Chancery, Court, and Secretary hands.

† For particulars of his works, see Massey on the "Origin of Letters."

RALPH

George Shelley Writing Master

RALPH SNOW, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*
RALPH SNOW, *Bickham sc.*
RALPH SNOW, *holding a paper, inscribed "Vive la "Plume," mez. Is. Whood p. V. Hacken sc.*

Major Ralph Snow was a scholar, if not an apprentice, to Mr. Nash, schoolmaster of Bridgewater Gardens, near Barbican; and afterwards kept a very respectable writing academy, in the Middle Walk, Moorfields, where he was in high reputation, and entrusted with a majority in one of the regiments of the city militia: which induces me to think his great pre-cursor, Ayres, was a colonel, under the same circumstances. Snow had been a zealous whig in the reign of Queen Ann; and in that of George I. he was promoted to military distinction, and died in 1744, aged about 74. Snow wrote a page in round-hand, which was given in Bickham's "Penman's Com-"panion," published 1713; and published two small books: one containing examples of round-hand; the other of round-text, in an easy, free manner. Those are entituled "Youth's Introduc-"tion to Writing," and "Youth's best Compa-"nion in Writing;" but they contain only sets of single copies. Both were printed for Bowles, the printseller, who lived then in Cornhill. He was the first who introduced the Dutch "command of "hand," which afterwards became the common practice of the best masters. Friendship often existed between writing-masters, especially if their schools did not interfere with each other; and I well remember the celebrated Baskerville, who taught my most respected father to write, and who maintained an acquaintance with him as long as he lived. Baskerville was in the habit of receiving the finest specimens of writing from the

most

most eminent masters; which were handsomely framed and glazed, and made pleasing ornaments to one of his apartments*.

AN ANONYMOUS PRINT, *representing a writing-master, with two pens in his hair.*

TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS.

BERNARD SMITH, *in Hawkin's "History of "Music," 1776, a round, J. Caldwall sc.*

Bernard Smith was a native of Germany, where the name is written Schmidt. This artizan came to England with his nephews Gerard and Bernard; and obtained the name of Father Smith, to distinguish him from them. Smith was the rival of the Harris's from France; and built an organ at Whitehall too, precipitately, to gain the start of them, as they had arrived nearly at the same time in England. Never was emulation more powerfully exerted: Dallans joined Smith, but died in 1672; and Renatus Harris, son of the elder Har-

* Always inquisitive, I have obtained the following particulars respecting Baskerville. He was footman, I think, to a clergyman of King's Norton, near Birmingham, who used to make him instruct the poor youths of his parish in writing; as an old woman, near him, did to read. Leaving this place, he went to Birmingham: there, in a little court or yard near High-town, he taught writing and accounts: and when Mr. Taylor commenced the japanning or painting of snuff-boxes, he, (Baskerville,) followed his example; but dealt more in tea-waiters, and thus gained a large fortune before he began printing. I have very often been with my father at his house, and found him ever a most profane wretch, and ignorant of literature to a wonderful degree. I have seen many of his letters, which, like his will, were not written grammatically; nor could he even spell well. In person he was a shrivelled old coxcomb. His favourite dress was green, edged with narrow gold lace; a scarlet waistcoat, with a very broad gold lace; and a small round hat, likewise edged with gold lace. His wife was all that affectation can describe. She lived in adultery with him many years. She was originally a servant. Such a pair are rarely met with. He had wit; but it was always at the expence of religion and decency, particularly if in company with the clergy. I have often thought there was much similarity in his person to Voltaire, whose sentiments he was ever retailing. The "Biographia Britannica" has made several mistakes relative to Baskerville.

BERNARD SMITH

ORGAN – MAKER.

From a Picture in the Music-School, Oxford.

ris, having made great improvements, the contest became still warmer. The citizens of London, profiting by the rivalship of these excellent artists, erected organs in their churches; and the city, the court, and even the lawyers, were divided in opinion where the palm was due. In order to decide the matter, permission was given to place an organ by each artist at the east and west ends of the Temple Church, which were to be played by eminent performers before eminent judges, one of whom was the celebrated Chancellor Jefferies. Blow and Purcell performed for Smith; and Lully, organist to Queen Catherine, for Harris. After the contest had been continued for some time, Harris challenged Father Smith to make, by a given time, the additional stops of the vox humana; the Cremona, or viol stop; the double courtel, or bass flute, &c. which was accepted, and each exerted his abilities to the utmost. Lord Chief Justice Jefferies* at length decided in favour of Smith, and Harris's organ was withdrawn. Father Smith maintained his reputation, and was appointed organ-builder to Queen Ann; but his nephews worked in the country, rather as repairers, than builders of organs, and Harris went to Bristol. Christopher Schrider, one of Father Smith's workmen, married his daughter, and succeeded to his business; as Renatus Harris's son, John, did to his. But Swarbrick and Turner, of Cambridge, had part of the Harris's trade; till Jordan, a distiller, and self-taught organ-builder, rivalled these men. Abraham, the son of the above Jordan, exceeded his father in execution, and had the greater part of the business, which Byfield and Bridge have since shared†.

* Jefferies (whose life I have written, and have in manuscript) was a far better judge of music than men.

† From Hawkin's "History of Music."

ABRAM

ABRAM ADCOCK, *blowing a French horn, and playing on a violin, G. Bickham, ad vivum, scarce.*

Abram Adcock, builder of church and chamber organs, was one of the best performers on the trumpet in the kingdom; and played the first trumpet in Handel's oratorios for several years. Query, was he the person who distinguished himself in Lady Coningsby's concerts at Hampton Court, Herefordshire? If so, he was then very old, a sot, and excelled on the violin. A specimen of his abilities as an organ-builder is now in Langton Church, Leicestershire.

JOHN OVERTON, *Æt.* 68, 1708, *wig, band, 4to. mez. scarce.*

Overton was a printseller, as Garrett and Peter Sturt had been in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. A catalogue of printsellers might be made from the above period to the days of Mr. John Bowles, who lived in the late reign; but little information would attach to such a performance, unless, like Sturt, the venders were artists themselves. Mr. Granger merely observes, that Overton was a native of a place of that name in Hampshire; and adds, "how many surnames are "borrowed from places: and that they are often "misspelt, by the common people, and by the "blunders of the parish clerks; to say nothing of "clergymen in their entries in registers."—Adding further, "in the registers of the parish of "Caversham*, in his neighbourhood, *Athanasius* "*Adams* is written *Earth and Ashes Suadams.*" I once received a paper from a priest, to insert from it the baptism of a Roman Catholic gentleman's child in my register, not one single word

* Near Reading, Berks.

of

of which was spelt right; but these remarks are not much to the purpose, in an account of John Overton, retailer of prints.

FRANCIS HOFFMAN, *a table with many hearts on it, view of a ship, and a map of England, fol. drawn and engraved by himself in* 1710, *very scarce.*

Francis Hoffman (who, we may conjecture from his name, was probably a native either of Denmark or Germany) invented ships or vessels with three bottoms. In a country like Britain, every encouragement should be given to nautical research; but *ingenious* discoveries are frequently useless in a national point of view. There is very little known of this person at present. His name, at full length, appears to some ornaments prefixed to the prefaces and dedications of books about this period, which are engraved in wood. It is somewhere mentioned, that he preserved a curious specimen of his talent of drawing, in a kind of medley, which he presented to Lord Treasurer Oxford, whose patronage he appears to have been desirous of obtaining. It is to be feared he was more ingenious than successful in his schemes, as no particulars respecting his situation, connexions, or death, have yet been traced. If this mention of him should awaken attention, and lead to any further discoveries, so as to recover to his merit a share even of posthumous fame, the end will be answered*.

* It is singular, that this portrait should be so very uncommon, considering the date of its publication. It is fully described in Ames's Catalogue; and the identical print was purchased by the late Mr. Gulston, on the dispersion of that collection: at whose sale, in 1786, it was bought by Mr. Bindley, who is the present possessor. It is not recollected that any other copy has ever appeared at auction.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

DUCHESSES.

HENRIETTA CROFTS, Duchess of Bolton, *wh. length, la. fol. mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1703.

The Duchess of Bolton was the illegitimate and youngest daughter of the handsome, ambitious, and unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, the eldest, and favourite natural son of Charles II. The duke, having been married early in life, to a lady whom he could not love, fixed his affection upon Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Needham, of Lambeth, Knt. and he ever regarded his connection with her as a real marriage. However, a short time previous to his death, he was prevailed upon to have an interview with his duchess; but they met in the Tower, without affection, and separated, even at that time, without tenderness. The daughters of the Duke were treated with great respect, and educated with the utmost care; thus, their beauty and accomplishments secured them what their virtue deserved—the public esteem, mixed with soft compassion for their favourite Monmouth. This lady was at Dublin in the year 1697, when Charles Pawlet, second Duke of Bolton, afterwards K.G. was lord lieutenant, who saw, admired, and married her. That nobleman became a widower at the early age of twenty-one; and had left a second wife the preceding year, when only thirty-five. The Duke of Bolton died January 21, 1721—2, but the duchess survived him till February 27, 1725. The issue of this alliance was Lord Nassau Pawlet, born June 23, 1698, who became a knight of

SARAH DUCHESS of MARLBOROUGH.

of the Bath, auditor of the exchequer in Ireland, and was often a member of parliament. He was half-brother to Charles and Henry, third and fourth dukes of Bolton, and died in 1741. His only daughter, who lived to be marriageable, was Isabella, the countess of John James, Earl of Egmont.

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *in the gallery at Hampton Court, la. fol. mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, *in Birch's "Lives," fol. G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc.*

Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p.* 1705. *J. Smith sc.* 1705.

Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, *4to. mez. G. Kneller sc.*

Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.* 1708. *This was the first print that Vertue published.*

Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, Esq. of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, married John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough. This lady was a beauty in the court of Charles II. and of some political consequence in the reign of James II. through the intrigues of the sovereign with the sister of her husband; but was in disgrace in that of William and Mary, who resented the attachment and preference shown her by the Princess Ann. After the accession of the queen she became the principal adviser of every political

political transaction; and her influence continued till she was supplanted by her relation, Mrs. afterwards Lady, Masham. When she had lost the favour of her royal mistress, who had given the management of the whole kingdom, and almost that of the continent, into her hands, and those of the hero her husband, there were no terms too bitter for the utterance of her disappointment. Instead of humble acknowledgments of gratitude, her royal mistress received the appellation of "a "good sort of woman," but incapable of governing her kingdoms; and she even sold the miniature the queen had given her, to Lord Oxford, for 100*l.* after taking the diamonds from it, which had encircled her majesty's portrait. The duchess died in 1744, aged 84, praised, flattered, and courted, by those who aimed at obtaining a part of her prodigious fortune. That she was beautiful in her youth, can no more be doubted, than that she possessed great abilities; but it cannot be denied that she was, as to her general character, an object rather of admiration than imitation. Her Grace, whether aware that her rupture with her patroness and friend, for such, indeed, had the queen been to her, had occasioned people at large to entertain an unfavourable opinion of her conduct; or thinking that she ran no danger from a posthumous attack upon Ann, now that the triumph of toryism was over, she was induced, in 1742, to submit to the public her vindication in form, in an "Apology for the Con- "duct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, "from her first coming to Court, to the year "1710, in a Letter from herself to my Lord," [Cholmondley] 8vo. London*. The book was eagerly

* A more curious, because genuine specimen of her Grace's way of thinking and speaking too, on a variety of subjects, is contained in a small volume, printed in 1788, but not for sale, entitled "The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess

eagerly read, but did not seem to make much alteration in the general opinion respecting this affair; and Her Grace was left to such other consolations as might have compensated for a greater disappointment:—the highest rank, almost countless riches, health, and a long life.

HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, Duchess of Marlborough, *when Countess of* GODOLPHIN, *sitting, trees, mez. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc.*

HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, Duchess of Marlborough, *with her sister,* LADY ANN, *wh. lengths, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1688.

HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. P. Mignard p. V. Somer sc.*

This illustrious lady was the eldest daughter of the immortal John, Duke of Marlborough, and her only brother dying at an early age, she became, by virtue of the subsequent limitations of the patent for the dukedom, Duchess of Marlborough, in her own right, upon the death of her father in 1720. This lady married Francis Godolphin, second Earl of Godolphin; who had been warden of the stanaries in Cornwall, a teller of the exchequer, and cofferer of the household, in the reign of Queen Ann; groom of the stole to George I. and George II.; and first lord of the bed-chamber, and lord privy seal, to the latter sovereign. The duchess had issue, an only son and two daughters: William Godolphin, Marquis of Blandford, who married a Dutch lady; but died, August 21, 1731, without issue, to the dis-

"Duchess Dowager of Marlborough," published from original manuscripts, with an interesting preface by the anonymous editor, who is, however, now known to be a late lord of session in Scotland; a learned antiquary, particularly in the history of these kingdoms; a general scholar; and an excellent man. What harm can there be, after this, in naming Lord Hailes?

appointment and grief of his parents*. Henrietta married to Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, K.G. and died without issue. Lady Mary, her sister, died when only nine years of age. The Duchess of Marlborough died, October 24, 1733, at Harrow on the Hill, after a very long indisposition; and was buried near her husband's father, in Westminster Abbey, pursuant to her own desire. The dukedom of Marlborough went to Her Grace's nephew, Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. The Earl of Godolphin survived till 1765, when the title of Earl became extinct; but he had obtained permission that the barony of Godolphin might descend to the heirs of Dr. Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's, a younger brother of the first peer, and consequently his uncle.

MARY CHURCHILL, Duchess of Montagu, *profile, mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1740.

MARY CHURCHILL, Duchess of Montagu, *sitting in a morning dress, with a dog, mez. D'Agar p. J. Simon sc.*

MARY CHURCHILL, Duchess of Montagu, *mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

This lady was the youngest daughter of the celebrated general, John, Duke of Marlborough, and married, in 1705, John Montagu, Duke of Montagu, K.G. and Great Master of the order of the Bath, at its revival, whose merit gained him the highest and most confidential places under several sovereigns. The duchess was one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and afterwards when queen; and died, I believe, May 14, 1751, when 2000*l.* per annum, de-

* The Marquis of Blandford died of an apoplexy, at Oxford: he represented Woodstock.

volved

volved to Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, her nephew. The house in Privy Garden, and that on Blackheath, with their furniture, and an immense sum of money, went to Mary, Countess of Cardigan, her second and younger daughter. The duke died in 1766; but the above great property was disposed of, either according to the will of her father or mother, or by the devise of her own testament, which she was enabled to make, by an express covenant in her marriage settlement. She had the misfortune to bury all her sons when very young: but Isabella married William, Duke of Manchester; and Mary, George, Earl of Cardigan. The duchess was Pope's

"—Angel Goddess Montagu!"

COUNTESSES.

ELIZABETH CHURCHILL, Countess of Bridgewater, *mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc. sold by E. Cooper.*

ELIZABETH CHURCHILL, Countess of Bridgewater, *altered from Lady Rooke, latter impression sold by H. Overton and J. Hoole.*

This Countess of Bridgewater was the third of the four daughters and co-heirs of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who were all ladies of exquisite beauty; but Lady Elizabeth was generally supposed to eclipse her sisters. She married Scroop Egerton, Earl (created after her death, Duke) of Bridgewater. "Her face, had she had "no extraordinary animation, would have been "conspicuous," says Granger, "for its symmetry "and complexion; but heightened by modesty, "sensibility, and sweetness, it became in the "highest degree attractive." Pope dared to admire;

mire; and admiring, first depicted her face, and then her mind:

" Hence Beauty waking, all her forms supplies,
" An angel's sweetness, or Bridgewater's eyes."

This beautiful and accomplished lady met an early fate, and was summoned to eternity in her twenty-sixth year, March 22, 1713—14; leaving issue, John, Viscount Brackley, who died at Eton School; another son, who also died young; and an only daughter, Lady Anne, who married Wrothesley, Duke of Bedford; and afterwards William, Earl of Jersey*. The death of the Countess of Bridgewater was, probably, as sensibly felt by Pope, as that of Sacharissa would have been by Waller. The mourning muse poured out her lamentations over her hallowed remains, in the following elegant and pathetic lines, which, observes an eminent critic, would make the most beautiful epitaph in the world:

" Muse, at that name thy sacred sorrows shed,
" Those tears eternal, that embalm the dead:
" Call round her tomb each object of desire,
" Each purer frame inform'd with purer fire:
" Bid her be all that cheers or softens life—
" The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife:
" Bid her be all that makes mankind adore;
" Then view this marble, and be vain no more†.

* The Duke of Bridgewater re-married, and left male issue.

† Pope threw into the fire all the drawings he had made of the countess. We might as well destroy the engravings we have that represent her. By Granger it appears, that Vander Gucht engraved all the sisters.

ANN CHURCHILL, Countess of Sunderland, *in the print with her sister, Lady* HENRIETTA.

ANN CHURCHILL, *hand on a book, mez. D'Agar p. J. Simon sc.*

Lady Ann Churchill, the second daughter of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, was the second of three wives of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, memorable for his skill in negociations, and his rapid equestrian movements. Lady Sunderland died April 15, 1715; and was the mother of two daughters and four sons: Robert, who died a child; Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who died early and unmarried; Charles, Duke of Marlborough and Earl of Sunderland; and John, the favourite grandson of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who so abundantly enriched him, that the title of Earl, which was conferred upon his son, was supported with a splendour suitable to the dignity. It is remarkable, that Lady Sunderland was the daughter of a duke, the sister of a duchess in her own right, and mother to a duke, yet never attained herself to a higher rank than that of a countess*.

LOUISA LENOX, Countess of Berkley,

Louisa, the eldest daughter of Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, K.G. the natural son of Charles II. married James Berkley, Earl of

* This lady, who was rather *petite* in person, did not disdain the appellation of the LITTLE WHIG, which that party, not less to honour themselves than her, chose to distinguish her by, at a time when every thing was governed by, and bore the ensigns of, party, of one kind or other; and Colley Cibber tells us, that the foundation-stone of Sir John Vanburgh's new and stately theatre in the Haymarket, and which, without lasting out the century even, was, a few years past, burnt to the ground, had that title engraved upon it—a matter of wonder and deep investigation for the antiquaries of, we sincerely hope, a very distant period.

Berkley, K.G. a nobleman high in the naval department, and one of the lords justices. The countess was appointed a lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, Princess of Wales, afterwards queen, October 30, 1714; but unfortunately died of the small-pox, January 15, 1716–17, when only in the twenty-second year of her age. The earl died a widower, in August, 1736, at the chateau of Aubigny in France, a seat of His Grace of Richmond, belonging to his title of that name in the said kingdom. They left issue, Augustus, Earl of Berkley, born February 18, 1715–16; and Elizabeth, married February 11, 1727–8, to the witty Anthony Henley, of the Grange, Hants, Esq. ancestor of the late Earl of Northington.

JUDITH HERNE, Countess of Jersey, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1741.

Judith, only daughter of Frederick Herne, Esq. of London, married William Villiers, second Earl of Jersey, who died, July 13, 1721, and was buried at Westerham in Kent. Mr. Granger asserts, the countess, his widow, married Mr. Hall, but that event is not noticed in the peerage. Her ladyship died in July, 1735, and was buried, on the 31st of that month, in the church of St. Bridget, London. By Lord Jersey she had issue, William, third earl of Jersey; Thomas, created Earl of Clarendon; and Barbara, who had three husbands: Sir William Blacket, Bart.; Bissey Mansel, Esq. uncle to Thomas, last Lord Mansel; and George Venables Vernon, Esq. Mr. Bromley has appropriated this engraved portrait to Ann Egerton, wife of William, third earl of Jersey; but she could not have been painted by Kneller, when Countess of Jersey, as that artist died, at a great age, in 1723. Mr. Bromley may, perhaps, have

have been led into this mistake, by Smith's date upon the plate, 1740; but that was the date of the engraving, not of the painting.

A BARONESS.

MARY MARGARET ELLMEET, Baroness North and Grey, *sitting in robes, right hand raised, coronet, mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

This lady was the daughter of Mynheer Ellmeet, receiver-general of the States of Holland, and the other provinces, and married William North, sixth Lord North and second Lord Grey, of Rolleston in Staffordshire, who so gallantly served under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders and in Germany, as before mentioned, under his own article in this reign. He retired to Spain, from dislike to the accession of the Brunswick line to the British crown, and died there. The baroness afterwards married Patrick Murray, fifth Baron Elibank, of the kingdom of Scotland, and died in 1732; but that nobleman survived her till August 3, 1778. Her ladyship had no issue by either of her alliances.

BARONETS' LADIES, &c.

LADY ESSEX FINCH, Lady Mostyn, *mez. Kneller p. 1703, J. Smith sc. 1705.*

Lady Essex, eldest daughter of Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, married, July 20, 1703, Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint, Bart. of a family no less remarkable for their very ancient and honourable

descent, than for the illustrious alliances that have so long graced them. Sir Roger was a member of parliament from 1701 to 1704; and paymaster of the marine forces in the reign of Queen Ann, and in that of George I.; and one of the tellers of the exchequer. Lady Mostyn died of the small-pox, May 23, 1721, after having had issue, six sons and six daughters. Sir Roger died May 5, 1739, when he was succeeded by Sir Thomas Mostyn, his fourth, but eldest surviving son and heir. "This charming woman, to the advantages "of a fine person and extraordinary understand-"ing, added all the real and useful accomplish-"ments; and an unaffected piety and boundless "benevolence, made her life in every relation "truly exemplary."

THE HONOURABLE ANN WATSON, *scarce, mez. D'Agar p. Smith sc.* 1708.

Neither Mr. Granger nor Mr. Bromley seem to have known who this lady was; but I suppose her to have been the second daughter of Edward Watson, second Lord Rockingham, by Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. The Anne Watson I allude to, died unmarried, August 23, 1717. In the "Historical Register" of that year, she is called "Mrs. Watson, sister to "the Earl of Rockingham;" his lordship having been so created, October 10, 1714.

MADAM, afterwards LADY KNATCHBULL, *4to. mez. Kneller p.*

This lady was, I suppose, Alice, daughter of John Wyndham, of Norrington, Wilts, Esq. sister to Thomas Wyndham, Lord Wyndham, chancellor of Ireland; and married to Mr. Edward Knatch-bull,

bull, who succeeded his father in the title of baronet. That gentleman had been a conspicuous member of parliament in the reign of Queen Ann; and it was, probably, in her Majesty's reign the portrait was painted and engraved. Sir Edward was member for Rochester, twice for Kent, and once for Lestwithiel in Cornwall. Lady Knatchbull died in 1723; Sir Edward, at his house in Golden Square, London, April 3, 1730; and both were buried in Mersham Church, Kent, with his ancestors. They had issue, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Bart. and seven other children.

To show how careless families of ancient descent and hereditary titles frequently are of their genealogy, I have had recourse to Parson's Monuments in Kent, and the Baronetage; yet there are such contradictions in both instances, that it is difficult to discover the truth. On a monument erected by Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, their son, there is no other date than the time he placed the marble over their remains. On another tablet is a list of individuals of this family buried in the vault beneath it; but few dates are given, and these, as well as the names, are erroneous. Dame Alice, who died in 1723, is mentioned as the wife of her father-in-law, Sir Thomas; and Dame Mary, Sir Thomas's wife, is mentioned as his son Sir Edward's. In short, monumental inscriptions are so little to be depended upon, that if the parish registers were not regularly and correctly kept, it would be difficult to mark out the pedigrees of families. There is scarcely a single date right of several gravestones in the church of Barming. Thus, people forget their own age, and that of their relatives; and the survivors, the exact time of the deaths of the several members of their families. It has been doubted whether this portrait does not represent

sent Madam Knatchbull, the wife of Admiral Sir George Rook. Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Sir Edward Knatchbull, who married, after Sir George's death, the Hon. Rev. Dr. Moore, rector of Malpas and Wilmslow, both in Cheshire.

RACHAEL GUISE, Lady Bradshaigh, *mez. G. Kneller p.* 1698, *Faber sc.*

RACHAEL GUISE, Lady Bradshaigh *engraved from an original portrait, by Caroline Watson, prefixed to the sixth volume of "The Correspondence of Samuel "Richardson, author of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir "Charles Grandison,"* 1804.

Rachael, the younger of the two daughters of Sir John Guise, of Elmore in Gloucestershire, Bart. married Sir John Bradshaigh, of Haigh in Lancashire, Bart. This lady's father represented the county of Gloucester, in several parliaments, in the reigns of Charles II. and William III.; and Sir Roger, her husband, was member for Wigan, from 1695 (during twelve parliaments) till his death, February 25, 1747, when he was one of the oldest members in the House of Commons. Lady Bradshaigh died in 1743: she had issue, four sons, and two daughters; of whom, her eldest, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, was the fourth Bart. "In "this lady was a modesty, mixed with sensibility "and sweetness, that pleased every spectator in "a high degree. She was, indeed, a woman of "uncommon beauty and merit." The accomplishments and virtues of this excellent person have been lately brought more into public notice, by the printing of Mr. Richardson's Correspondence; in whose writings she appears to have taken a very uncommon interest; particularly in what relates to his Clarissa. Her ladyship was one

one of his most distinguished admirers and correspondents, and her letters are the great ornaments of that publication.

LADY BUCKNELL, *mez. G. Kneller p. Is. Becket sc.*

This Lady Bucknell was probably the wife of Sir John Bucknell, of Oxey in the county of Herts, knighted by James II. February 23, 1685-6, who, I suppose, was the son of Sir William Bucknell, alderman, of London; afterwards a resident of Watford in that county, and whose representative ranks, at this time, with the gentry of Herts. Oxey is on the south side of the county, and not far from Watford.

MAD. LAWSON, 1701, *small 4to. mez. Kneller p. Becket sc.*

There can be but little doubt that Madam Lawson was of the Lawson family, of Isell in the county of Cumberland. Sir Wilfred Lawson, knighted by Charles II. was created a baronet by James II. and became the founder of this respectable family, which has produced several representatives for the county, and for some of the boroughs in it. Sir Wilfred, the first baronet, died in December, 1688, so that he survived William, his son and heir, who married Milcah, daughter of Sir William Strickland, Bart. Sir Wilfred, his son, the second baronet, married Elizabeth, only daughter of George Preston, of Holker in Lancashire, Esq. but she was Dame Lawson in 1701*. Wilfred,

* Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson, lost her life by a fall from her horse, as she was riding from Lord Carlisle's seat at Castle Howard in Yorkshire. Her clothes being entangled in the saddle, her servant attempted to adjust them: but shocked at the indelicacy of her situation, she unfortunately screamed out; this startled the horse, who, with one stroke of his foot, instantly killed her.

his

his son and heir-apparent, died before him; and married Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Harry Mordaunt. As this Wilfred Lawson, Esq. was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to George I. and represented Cockermouth in parliament, in that and the next reign, it is most probable that it was him who had his wife's portrait engraved, as she was a native of London, where he frequently resided. Mr. Wilfred died in 1737, leaving by this lady, Elizabeth; Charlotte; Wilfred Lawson, Esq. who died about 1739, without issue; and Sir Mordaunt Lawson, who became the third baronet, by his grandfather's death: but he also leaving no child, the title and estate went to a distant relation.

CONWAY HACKETT, *J. Riley p. J. Smith sc.*

Conway, daughter and sole heir of Dr. Thomas Hackett, bishop of Downe and Connor in Ireland, married Trafford Smyth, Esq. barrister at law, of the Middle Temple, eldest son and heir-apparent of Sir Robert Smyth, of Upton in Essex, Bart. by whom she had four sons, and one daughter: Trafford; Robert; James; John; and Conway, who married Hugh Mills, Gent. and left a daughter, named Conway. None of the sons left issue except James, and he only a daughter, who died without issue. After this lady's death, Mr. Smyth married Ann, niece of Sir John Walton, Knt. but left no issue by her, and died in January, 1731–2. The present baronet is descended from the Rev. Robert Smyth, the younger brother of the barrister, Trafford Smith, Esq. Conway's husband.

CATHERINE

CATHERINE WILKINSON, *inscribed only* C.W. *with a high head-dress, fine and scarce, mez. Smith,* 1706. *P.P.*

Mrs. Catherine Wilkinson died in 1705, aged 35. This being a very common family name, and the print itself affording no other than the above particulars concerning the lady it represents, it is not possible to assign this portrait to any particular descent or place; and it is to be lamented, that when likenesses are thus preserved, some memorial or other of the persons does not accompany the representation of them, for the satisfaction of posterity. The collector has too often occasion to exclaim with the poet, "ani-" num *picturâ* pascit *inani.*"

MRS. MORGAN, of Norwich, *in Pepy's Collection,* Class v. *mez. J. Kerseboon p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc. This print is called, in Vertue's Catalogue, The* PRINCESS *of* HANOVER.

Mr. Bromley, from some information which he had collected, tells us, that this lady resided at Norwich, but does not mention any further particulars concerning her. The above title of Princess of Hanover must be wrong, as it is clearly an English portrait.

DOROTHY CRESSY, *in the dress of a shepherdess, scarce, mez. Kneller p. R. Williams sc.*

This may have been a private plate, as the prints from it are not frequently met with; but I cannot appropriate it. The Cressys were a respectable family for their gentility and wealth, from the Conquest to this lady's time. Their seat was

was at Birkin, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; but a branch has long been settled at Brigsley in Lincolnshire. They bore azure, a lion rampant, sable; in the dexter point a cinquefoil, gules, charged with a skullet, or. Those of Yorkshire, azure, a lion rampant, sable, queve furchee, says Sylvanus Morgan.

MARGARET NICHOLS, *left hand held out to a parrot on a tree, mez. M. Dahl p. Faithorne, jun sc.*

Lord Orford, in his Catalogue of Engravers, from Vertue's manuscripts, under the article of Faithorne, jun. mentions this portrait, and calls it the print of "Madam Nichols. This, I believe," adds his lordship, "is the same with Mrs. Plow-"den." But I do not think so, because Mrs. Plowden's maiden name was Chickley; and, by the prefix—"Madam," it appears, that the lady was a married person; as the word "Mistress" was then generally used for single women only. His lordship, however, is thus far right, that the two prints resemble each other so much, that they can hardly be distinguished but by the subscription.

EMMET MASON, *oval, in the "Bibl. Topog. "Brit. Art." Hinckley, Lely? p.*

Mrs. Mason was the third daughter of John and Emmet Oneby, of Hinckley in Leicestershire; and became, by a stolen match, the wife of Richard Mason, a physician, who practised at Leicester for many years, and died there in 1668. His widow, to whom he left a genteel fortune, long survived him, not dying till February, 1707, at the great age of 82, and more. Her bust, with those of her brother and three sisters, as also the effigies

effigies of her father and brother, are on the family monument in Hinckley Church; a representation of which is engraved in Nichols's history of that town.

PRISCILLA MARTEN, *mez. J. Faber sc.*

I know nothing of this female.

SCOTCH LADIES.

DUCHESSES, &c.

MARY BOYLE, Duchess of Queensbury, *own hair, pearls round her breast, Kneller p. J. Du Guernier sc.*

Mary, the fourth daughter of Charles Boyle, of Lancsborough, Lord Clifford, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, and of Jane, daughter and co-heir of William Seymour, Duke of Somerset, married James Douglas, second Duke of Queensberry, created Duke of Dover, and elected knight of the garter, a nobleman of great abilities. The duchess was every way worthy so illustrious an alliance. "She had "naturally an understanding very uncommon "to her own, or indeed the other sex, which, "being improved by an education suitable to "her high birth, gave her an occasion of distinguishing herself in every part of life she went "through. So much sweetness and complacency, mixed with an exact prudence and great "spirit, that made all her actions noble and "just; so the other rendered her conversation "the most agreeable. By the strength and constancy of her mind she seemed to be born for

"great

" great and notable difficulties; and, perhaps, *no* " woman *ever* had more extraordinary occasions " of exerting those masculine virtues than she " had. It is but too well known what great " struggles were made, particularly in Scotland, " before the union of the two kingdoms was " completed; as likewise with what firmness and " resolution the Duchess of Queensberry got " over all the obstacles that lay in the way to " that work—where the resolution of a Roman " matron was *absolutely* requisite to restrain the " fears and anxieties of a tender wife." The Duchess died in Bond-street, October 2, 1709, aged 32; and the duke, July 6, 1711. Charles, their third, but eldest surviving son, inherited the family honours and estate. Another son, Lord George, a youth of great expectation, died at Paris, aged 24: there were, besides, three daughters.

LADY CATHERINE HYDE, afterwards Duchess of Queensberry, *mez. M. Dahl p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc. This plate was altered, and inscribed* LADY FRAIL.

LADY CATHERINE HYDE, Duchess of Queensberry, *anonymous, left hand on fruit, tree to the right, mez. M. Dahl p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc. Only one of these are noticed in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers, taken from Vertue's manuscripts.*

Lady Catherine, the second daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, married, in 1719–20, Charles Douglas, by creation (when very young) Earl of Solway; and, by succession, third Duke of Queensberry, and second Duke of Dover. This lady was appointed a lady of the bed-chamber to Queen Ann, in 1711, upon the resignation of the Countess of Sutherland. Her Grace died in July, 1777, at her house in Saville-row,

ville-row, aged 72. She was "a beautiful mother, "but the daughter of a more beautiful one," who was Jane, daughter of Sir William Levison Gower, and sister of John, Lord Gower, whom Swift called his principal goddess. She was the mother of Henry, Earl of Drumlanrig, who died soon after his marriage, by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, October 20, 1754; and Charles, also Earl of Drumlanrig, who went to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, where he narrowly escaped destruction in the dreadful earthquake of 1755, but lived to return to Britain, and died unmarried in the following year, in the 30th year of his age; and Catherine, who died very young. The duke, their father, survived all his children, and died October 22, 1778, aged fourscore; and was succeeded in his Scotch titles by his relation, James, Earl of March, &c. descended from the first Duke of Queensberry. All the English honours became extinct in Duke Charles.

Prior's sprightly little trifle:

—"Thus, Kitty, beautiful and young,"

was made on this lady, and her sister, the Lady Jane, who was married to the Earl of Essex, and died young. The duchess was also the munificent patroness of Gay, the poet; and jointly with the duke her husband, erected the monument in the Abbey to his memory.

Her Grace was for some time not greatly in favour at the court of George II. on account of some offence she had taken, nor was the court with her; but, on the accession of his present majesty, all was immediately forgotten, and both the duke and duchess returned to St. James's, and were received there with much satisfaction. The duchess also walked in her place, at the ensuing

coronation; on which occasion Horace Walpole, who was never at a loss for something smart to say, when a fit opportunity offered, pursuing Prior's idea, hit off the following impromptu, which, for the neatness of the turn, and the gallantry of the compliment, was much repeated at the time:

To many a Kitty, Love, his car
Would for a *day* engage;
But Prior's Kitty, ever young,
Obtain'd it for an *age*.

MARY OSBORNE, Countess of Dundonel, *with her brother,* PEREGRINE HYDE, *Duke of Leeds.*

Lady Mary Osborne, the younger of the two daughters of Peregrine Osborne, second Duke of Leeds, was the third wife of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, K.G. whom she married September 14, 1711, and who died May 24, 1714, in the 30th year of his age. Lady Mary re-married, October 15, 1715, with John Cochran, Earl of Dundonald, who, in 1720, left her for the second time a widow. She was his second wife, and died February 4, 1722; but left no issue by either of her husbands.

LADY MARY DOUGLAS, *mez. J. Smith sc.* 1707.

The Douglas family was ennobled in so many of its branches, that it is difficult to appropriate this print to one of the individuals correctly. This Lady Mary Douglas appears to have been the second daughter of William Lord Douglas, second son of William, Duke of Queensberry, created by William III. Earl of March in Scotland. Lady Mary's mother was Jane, daughter of John

John Hay, Marquis of Tweedale. Neither the "Scotch Compendium," nor "Crawfurd's Peer-"age," mention either of her sisters; but Douglas, in his "Peerage," mentions Ladies Isabel, Mary, and Jean, (Jane,) though he does not notice their marriages.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FOR ONE CIRCUMSTANCE ONLY.

SAMUEL MACPHERSON, *wh. length, G. Bickham sp.*

Macphérson, a Highland corporal, was shot for desertion in 1713; but I do not find that the circumstance is mentioned in any of our books relative to the reign of Queen Ann, therefore, it is probable the unfortunate man suffered in Scotland.

TREGONWELL FRAMPTON, Royal Stud-keeper at Newmarket, *mez. J. Wootton p. J. Faber sc.*

TREGONWELL FRAMPTON, *inscribed* "The Father of "the Turf," *mez. J. Wootton p. J. Jones sc. 1791.*

It has been said of this man, that he was "a "thorough good groom only, yet would have "made a good minister of state, if he had been "trained for it." The affairs of Newmarket are different from those of the world in general, except that they are subject to as great vicissitudes. The events of a day there are equal to those of half a century at other places, so rapidly are fortunes raised or lost.

"Frampton was supposed to be better ac-"quainted with the genealogy of the most ce-

" lebrated horses than any man of his time; for " he could reckon up the sires, grandsires, " great grandsires, and great great grandsires, " which he had himself seen." As few genealogists can trace the pedigrees of the most noted running horses and stallions, for more than ten or twelve descents, it has been regretted, by some of the gentlemen of the turf, that a kind of herald's office was never created for horses, by which Childers in the last, and some of the modern great racers in the present age, might prove their descent from Bucephalus. As to emolument, it would be very productive. In this respect the Arabs, and other eastern nations, far precede us in *civilization*. The *turfists* certainly are a choice people: perhaps, by transmigration, what formerly were *Houyhnhnms*, only inferior in form and manners; certainly of less celerity, as well as swiftness. Some of their old habits remain, particularly that partiality for the *Houyhnhnms*, and for horse-pedigree. When the late worthy, modest, deserving Mr. Longmate went to a certain marquis, now perhaps a steed again, requesting some intelligence concerning his lordship's genealogy—" Sir, I know nothing " about it. If you want to learn the pedigree of " my horses, my groom will tell you." But if heralds are necessary in the establishment at Newmarket, why not a poet Laureat? Sure such deeds are now as deserving of song, as they were in Pindar's days. This office ought always to be given by the university of Cambridge, as nearest to the scene of action: many of its members, too, are as capable of deciding upon the merits of the poet, as the execution of the horses.

It must be allowed, that races improve our breed of horses, which much engrossed the attention of our Henrys and Edwards. There is little doubt

doubt but that English horses, between the times of Edward I. and Henry VIII. have been much improved; and since the time of the latter, still more so. The Stuarts were extremely fond of hunting and racing. Indeed, I have seen memoranda, in parish registers, near Royston, that King James I. had dined under a hedge in such a field. Even Queen Ann went to Newmarket, and regularly followed the chace in Windsor Park, in her chaise, as Sir Thomas Day well knew: for his attention to her in the field it was, that he owed his knighthood*. One of her majesty's subjects, desirous of promoting the affairs of the turf, left 1300 guineas, as an annual payment from his estate, for thirteen plates or purses, value 100*l.* each, to be run for at such places as the crown should appoint, whence they are called the King's or Queen's plates or guineas. This patriot, however, made it a condition, that each horse, mare, or gelding, should carry twelve stone weight, the best of three heats, over a four mile course; and Newmarket, of that extent, has several times been run over in six minutes and six seconds. Childers and Sterling did more; they ran the first mile of the course in a minute†. The Romans honoured

* Sir Thomas Day, an opulent farmer of Ockwell, Herts, was a very strong man, and an excellent hunter. When he saw Queen Ann approaching a gate, he instantly opened it, or removed the hedge, to make a passage for her. Pleased with his long services, in this way, she desired to know his name. "Thomas Day, happy to serve your majesty." "Well, Sir, I will make "you a knight, to show my gratitude." Asking for a sword, he dismounted, knelt, and was saluted, "Rise up, Sir Thomas." The country laughed at the knighthood, and he laughed in his turn, as he never paid the office fees; but was as jolly a knight as any in the British dominions. He rose at five o'clock in the morning, and drank a bottle of his own fine seven-years-old strong-brewed strong beer. Sir Thomas lived to be 100 years of age; but his friend, who followed his beer regimen, and rose at four o'clock, completed his 105th year.

† "The crown contributes not only by a handsome allowance, for keep- "ing horses, but also by giving plates to be run for by horses and mares of "different ages, in order to encourage the breed, by keeping up the price of "them; and to make the breeders extremely careful of their race and genea-

honoured their companions in war, the horses, by mourning their loss, and erecting costly monuments over their valued remains. This has been imitated in Germany. It is sufficient to add, that Frampton could choose the best racers equally well, from the thorough English black, to the best bred bay; and that "not a splint or "sprain, or bad eye, or old broken knee, or "pinched foot, or low heel, escaped in the "choice of a horse." But the longest heat will come to an end; and even Frampton finished his course in 1727, aged 86. As we have mentioned horse pedigrees, why not jocky genealogy? I have selected one, which may be very useful, for what the lawyers call a precedent*.

"logy. The pedigrees of these horses are more strictly regarded and care-"fully looked into than those of a knight of Malta They must have no "blemished quarter in the family, on either side, for many generations; their "blood must run pure and untainted from the great, great, five times great "grandfather and grandam, to be attested in the most authentic and solemn "manner, by the hand of the breeder. It is this care of the breed, and parti-"cularly with an eye to their strength, that makes all the world so fond of "English horses. The French monarchs and German princes always pre-"ferred English horses."

* "*To ride this season*—An able jockey, fit to start for match, sweep-"stakes, or king's plate, well sized; can mount twelve stone, or strip to a "feather; is sound wind and limb, and free from blemishes. He was got "by Yorkshire *Tom*, out of a full sister to Deptford *Nan* His dam was "got by the noted *Machin Tims*; his grandam was the *German Princess*; "and his great grandam was daughter of *Moll Flanders*. His sire won the "King's plate at York and Hambleton, the ladies' subscription purse at "Nottingham, the give and take at Lincoln, and the sweepstakes at New-"market. His grandsire beat *Dick Rogers* at Epsom and Burford; and "*Patrick M'Cathem*, over the Curragh of Kildare. His great grandsire, and "great great grandsire, rode for King Charles II. and so noble is the blood "which flows in this jockey's veins, that none of his family were ever "distanced. Stood above five feet five, or weighed more than twelve "stone."

HENRY

HENRY EVANS, born at Haberdam, county Caernarvon, *Æt.* 104, 1710, *own hair, beard, 4to. mez.*

Several persons of the above name have lived to great ages. Jonathan Evans, resident near Welch Pool, in the county of Montgomery, lived to be 117 years of age; and left a son, aged 91, and a daughter, 87. We cannot much wonder at the hardy sons of Wales living more than a century upon their mountains; but Mr. Henry Evans, transplanted from Cambria, certainly resided in Spital-street, Spital Fields, London, yet reached the still greater age of 139, and retained all his faculties to the last. He was seven years old when Charles I. was beheaded by the regicides: and this circumstance ascertains his birth to have been in 1642, and his death to have occurred in 1771.

JOHN WORLEY, *Æt.* 85, *oval, black cap, long beard, 4to. mez. Faber.* 1708, *ad vivum.—Imes's description of this print is somewhat different from the above, but I believe they are the same, and vary only in the inscription.*

Mr. Granger has said nothing more of this man, who was a pensioner in Greenwich Hospital, than that he supposed his portrait was engraved merely because he was a grotesque figure. Mr. Lysons does not mention him in his history of the hospital.

JANE SCRIMSHAW, *Æt.* 126, *oval, high-crowned hat, hood, 4to. mez. Faber sc.* 1710, *ad vivum.*

JANE SCRIMSHAW, *Æt.* 127, (1711,) *oval, different, 4to. mez.*

Jane Scrimshaw was born in the parish of Bow, London, and died in Rosemary-lane Workhouse, 1711, at the age of 127. And is this all the information that can be obtained of a person, who lived twenty years more than a century? Many seem to act the deeds of ages in a short life, while others merely vegetate during a great number of years. Little more is known of this old woman, than that she was the daughter of Thomas Scrimshaw, Woolstapler, and that she was born April 3, 1584: she never married. She lived eighty years in Merchant Taylor's Alms-House, near Little Tower-Hill; but was afterwards removed to Rosemary-lane Work-House. Her manner of living, with every necessary provided without care or exertion, was, perhaps, the cause that she attained so great an age.

I once saw a woman named Boston, aged 109 years, who had resided fifty in the hospital at Temple-Balsal, Warwickshire; though, by a mistake of the compositor who recorded her death, and reversed the figure 6, she is said to have been but 106. Boston was tall and upright; and, only a fortnight before her death, she had performed her usual Saturday's task of carrying in a pail of water, from a well at a considerable distance, to wash her rooms. I saw her in the last week of her life, when she had in her hands a large water jug, complaining that she was not so well as usual, and therefore could not carry the pail: but she had used great exertion some few days before, in walking several miles to visit a grand daughter, which exhausted her strength. If the date of her birth is correct, Jane Scrimshaw lived in the reign of the last Tudor, and died in that of the last of the Stuarts; and had been the subject of Queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. and Mary II. and Queen Ann.

Ann. She had, besides, seen England at one time a republic; and at another, its sceptre in the hands of the daring Oliver and the feeble Richard: and all this, perhaps, without a single pang.

EDWARD KING, *inscribed* TOBY, 8vo. *M. Vr. G.* EDWARD KING, *in the print with* ABEL ROPER, *the printer, as mentioned by Bromley's* Per. vii. cl. 8.

Edward King was the nephew of Abel Roper, the printer, and probably of the same trade. Mr. Granger barely mentions his name in his manuscript, and Mr. Bromley knew no more of him, I presume, than the above account of the engraved portrait, nor can I trace him in any of my books.

ISAAC, the Grinner of Oxford, *sm. 4to. mez.*

Isaac, the grinner, was a *genius* in his way, and allowed to be a master of a great deal of original grimace. His portrait is far from being common. In some parts of the kingdom, as an improvement, it is the custom to grin through a horse's collar; this is adding a frame to a whimsical picture. But I believe asses do not wear collars in England, or theirs would be more appropriate. Isaac introduced this elegant art, or brought it to great perfection; and his successors, yeleped mountebanks, well acquainted with the character of their polite audiences, generally indulge them with such genteel and pleasing sights, by several performers, who are stimulated to excel by the prize of a hat, gloves, stockings, or garters. It is a practice much commended by Addison in the "Spectator;" and, as a *personal* accomplishment, I think it far more *agreeable* than burning the mouth

mouth with eating hot hasty-pudding; or running in a sack, over the sepulchral hillocks of a cemetery; or even vaulting to seize the suspended soap-lathered goose. The grinner has a higher seat, he exceeds in ugliness the boasted masks of the polished Romans; therefore, to use the words of dear Spec, let

> "The frightfull'st grinner
> "Be the winner."

JAMES BICK, *hair, neckcloth, 4to. mez.*

This *genius* distinguished himself by mimicking a trumpet, and *flourished* in 1712; and may have been related to John Shore Bick, Esq. many years sergeant trumpeter. James Bick probably had no rival in his talent; but there was one Clinch, of Barnet, after his death, who, I believe, excelled him in the variety of his mimickry. Clinch performed at Hick's Hall Coffee-house, in St. John's-street, of an evening; and gratified his admiring auditors, by mimicking the horn, huntsman, pack of hounds, sham doctor, old woman, drunken man; and the bells; the flute; double courtel; and the organ, with three voices. All instruments were imitated by his natural voice; and he sung an Essex song after a manner which none but himself could perform, as we are informed by the "Daily Post" of April 24, 1722. But we are not told when Britain was deprived of Mr. Bick, though it is known that the world mourned for Mr. Clinch, in December, 1731, when he had attained the age of 70 years.

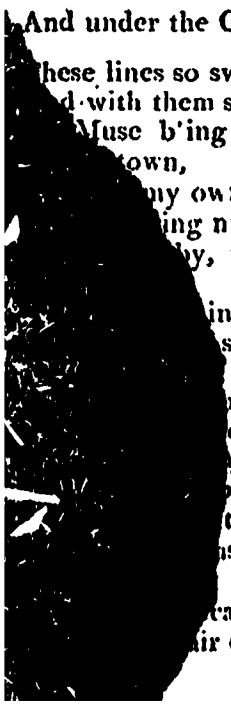
WILLIAM

WILLIAM ELLIS, *printed and sold by Sutton Nicholls, in Aldersgate-street,* "*Æt.* 45, 1709, *sitting* "*on the rails of Moorfields, printed with his* Life "and Character, *written by himself. He holds a* "*print of Harry, the raree show man, which he re-*"*sembles,*" *extremely scarce.*

This poor maniac lost his reason through love for his Betty, who seems to have been a real character. Ellis is represented with a chaplet of laurel on his right, and a Cupid drawing his bow on the left. Under the chaplet is inscribed:

Tell her I burn with noble vestal fire:
Tell her she's all I wish, or can desire.

And under the Cupid:



hese lines so sweet, unto my love impart;
d with them send thy arrow to her heart.
Muse b'ing at leisure, and the court out of
own,
ny own character I sat me down:
ing nice critics but you'll be so kind,
y, with candour, what errors you

inority I spent at school;
sweet passion, my reason would

edience to its potent sway,
ear Betty my heart stole away;
joyment—from pensive and sad
ly—at last I grew mad;
t Betty, dear Betty, I cry'd:
s that Phœnix, she shall be my

ame my sad portion and lot,
ir one that knew of it not.

Dryden

Dryden remarks, that the passion of love has made almost every man attempt to make verses. He might have added, it has made many of the descendants of Adam, besides poor Ellis, mad.

NICHOLAS HART, the sleeper, *mcz.*

Mr. Addison playfully says, "Nicholas Hart, "who slept last year in St. Bartholomew's Hos- "pital, intends to sleep this year at the Cock "and Bottle, in Little Britain." We have all Hart's symptoms, from the commencement of his periodical sleeping fit, on the fifth of August, to the period when the lethargy left him, on the eleventh, faithfully detailed by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn. From which it appears, Har slept that he might be maintained, as he gain more by his rest than others by their indus In short, wealth flowed so fast upon him, th obtained sufficient to support others, saving his own provisions. Had Hart noured by a genealogist as well as grapher, I think it might have bee that he was descended from Foxl escent exploits take from hon*Summarie.* "The 27th of Ap "Wednesday in Easter week, "maker for the mint in the "fell asleep, who could not "pricking, cramping, or othe "day of the next tearm, wl "daies and xv. nights. The "sleeping coulde not be kn "same were diligently searche "tians, and other learned men "himself examining the said W "in all points found as he ha

" night; and was living till the yeare of our " Lorde 1587."

WHIPPING TOM.

Mr. Granger mentions this but as a fictitious print. Mr. Bromley does not notice it; nor do I know any thing of the person it represents.

THOMAS ROBINSON, *a wood cut.*

Thomas Robinson, is miscalled, of Abury in Surry, in Bromley's Catalogue. He belongs properly to Albury or Aubury in Wiltshire. Mr. Granger merely wrote after his name, ALBURIÆ JEROSTRATUS. There is mention of him in Dr. Stukely's account of the latter place.

ÆSOP OF ETON, *mez.*

Æsop, " the drunken, rhyming cobler of Eton," affected to be a politician as well as a poet. Nor was this to be wondered at—different ages have different pursuits: from " *a nation of saints,*" we became, in the days of Charles II. a nation " of " *sinners;*" and in those of Queen Ann, " of *poli-* " *ticians,*" who endeavoured to *mend* the constitution. Æsop employed his pen and awl alternately, to patch the state and old shoes; but all his emendations of both kinds have been long since worn out. Mr. Granger observes of his rhymes without reason, that he knew no better way to characterize them, than by " the three " blue beans in a blue bladder."

PRINCE

PRINCE GEORGE's CAP-WOMAN, YORKSHIRE NAN, *in a straw hat, caps in her hand, key, &c. S. Nicholls delin. et sculp. a small whole length, very scarce, and twelve English verses beneath.*

I have seen no other mention of this woman, except in Ames's, Vertue's, and Bromley's Catalogues. From her appearance and occupation she was, probably, an harmless maniac, that was suffered to go about with her wares, hats and caps. It is said, however, that she was, for a short time, confined in Bedlam. Other particulars of her history have not transpired.

GRANNY, *a small whole length, Laroon pinx. et exc.*

This print, which is very well engraved, represents a vulgar-looking woman in the streets, seemingly much in liquor, in ragged clothes; lolling out her tongue, which was of an unusual length; and dancing, as if for the diversion of the mob. One of the miserable objects, the sport of folly or malevolence, who are suffered to appear in public, even now, to the disgrace of humanity, the injury of our morals, an annoyance to the quiet passenger; and too often the occasion of unpremeditated quarrels and disturbances, and sometimes of death itself. No particulars of this poor wretch are come down to us; and it is an almost equal prostitution of the pen and the pencil to delineate the persons of such unhappy objects, or to record any memorials of their lives and characters.

JOHN

JOHN HARDMAN, *in a coat, the buttons placed on the left side, hat, flowing locks and formal curled whiskers, ear-rings, the king's arms by way of a clasp to fasten his waistcoat, the same hanging by a chain on one side, mez. T. Murray p. W. Wilson sc. A good impression of this print is scarce.*

This Hardman we may suppose to have been one of the lowest order of medical practitioners, as his skill consisted in relieving his patients from that painful excrescence, a corn. To call him scientifically, he was a chiropodist, but really, and in plain English, a corn-cutter only. Doctors of medicine, his contemporaries, were distinguished by large wigs and golden-headed canes. But Hardman probably aspired to give *his profession* a peculiar exterior: thus, his flowing locks and whiskers were nature's works; his ear-rings, of foreign fashion, though adopted in England in the earlier part of the seventeenth century; the royal arms on his breast, the badge, perhaps, of his office under the crown, evinced his determination never to act contrary to royal permission. As to his buttons placed on the left, instead of the right side, I do not take this for that singularity, which was blamable in Ben Johnson, who buttoned from left to right, but rather a mark of profound respect and submission to his elder brethren, the whole body of physicians, who, in his day, marked their dignity by loads of buttons, great and small; the right hand always having much the pre-eminence. He, modest man, was contented with only one row, and that placed on the left side.

JOHANNES

JOHANNES VALERIUS; *small oval, four Latin lines, very scarce.*

Valerius was a poor, unfortunate creature, born in 1667, without arms, and exhibited at London in 1705. On the back of this print, which belonged to Sir William Musgrave, are four lines, written by Valerius with his foot. Extraordinary as this may appear, I have seen a girl who had no arms, thread a needle, and cut a pattern or design in paper. But these operations are far less astonishing than Matthew Buckinger's performances in writing, who had neither hands nor feet; and consequently must have wrote by putting the pen between his teeth. This German, born in 1674, flourished well; some of his words were written backwards, others, upside down: and he even printed when he thought proper. Buckinger was at Ludlow, October 20, 1734, as appears by an article in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1791. Such objects are examples of the ingenious efforts of man, when he is deprived of the most useful and necessary parts of his frame.

JAMES PORO, *mez. J. Faber sc. 1722. This is copied in the Gent. Mag. for 1777.*

This curious, but offensive representation, exhibits an excrescence which grew from the body of this unfortunate object, having something of the form and features of the human kind. The inscription asserts, that "James Poro, the son of Paul Poro, "was born at Genoa, A. 1686. The child, as "they called it, was named Matthew Poro." This man was seen in London, Anno. 1714; and the print is done from the original painting, in the collection of the Hon. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. The Rev.

Rev. J. Greene of Wilford, near Stratford upon Avon, brother of my late friend, Dr. Greene, of Lichfield, gave an account of Lazarus Coloredo, a Genoese, in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1777, who had a much more perfect twin; which Thomas Bartholine, an accurate and judicious naturalist, of the seventeenth century, and royal professor of anatomy at Copenhagen, twice saw: first at Copenhagen, when Coloredo was 28 years of age; and afterwards at Basil in Switzerland. Bartholine noticed this horrid error of nature, and also gave a print of it in the first volume of his "Historiarum Anatomicarum ra- "riorum Centuria I. et II." dedicated to Frederick III. King of Denmark, printed at the Hague in 1654. The "Gentleman's Magazine" contains an engraving of Coloredo in the dress of the times, with a cloak and band, boots, spurs, and sword; his breast open, with the monster hanging from him, whose head is much larger than his own*. I cannot, however, help observing, such representations are highly improper, for obvious reasons. In the "Philosophical Transactions" is a description of "twin sisters, Hungarians, who "were publicly shown in London, about the "year 1708, when they were about eight years "old. They were united behind from the small "of the back to the parting of the legs, so that "when one went forward, the other went back- "ward; and when one stooped she lifted the "other from the ground. They were very ac- "tive, and one of them talked a good deal. They "had not the sense of feeling in common, any "where but in the parts that joined. They could

* Coloredo is not mentioned at all by Mr. Granger. There is a very uncommon print of him and his joint brother, by Hollar, done abroad; and another by Marshall, that was probably given or sold to those persons whose curiosity led them to visit him when in England, where he was publicly exhibited as a sight, as he was also afterwards in Scotland.

" read, write, and sing very prettily. They " could also speak three languages—Hungarian, " High and Low Dutch, and French; and when " they were here they learned English. Their " faces were very beautiful, and they were well " shaped. They loved each other with great " tenderness; and one of them dying in her 22d " year, the other did not long survive*."

REMARKS ON DRESS.

The dress in this reign did not differ very considerably from that of the last; but after the conclusion of peace French fashions were imported, much to the satisfaction of the youth of both sexes, though they were greatly disapproved of by the sedate and aged members of the community. The gentlemen contracted the size of their wigs; and, when in an undress, tied up some of the most flowing of the curls: those received the name of Ramillie wigs, and afterwards tie-wigs; but were never worn in full dress. The cravat had long ends, that fell on the breast; and were generally of point lace, but sometimes only bordered or fringed. The coat was long, and open at the bottom of the sleeves, for there were no cuffs; and was edged with gold or silver from the top (as it had no collar) to the bottom, with clasps and buttons the whole length, and at the opening at the sleeve. Young gentlemen frequently had the sleeves only half way down the arm, and the short sleeve very full, and deeply

* In the reign of James II. Sir Thomas Grantham having purchased a Negro in the West Indies, with an excrescence projecting from his breast, like a child, brought him over to England, to exhibit him; but the Negro having escaped, professing himself a Christian, and being baptized, he claimed his *habeas corpus* when seized, and was allowed it.

ruffled

ruffled. An ornamented belt kept the coat tight at the bottom of the waist. The vest, and lower part of the dress, had little clasps, and was seldom seen. The roll-up stocking came into vogue at this period, and the sandal was much used by the young men: those were finely wrought. The elder gentlemen had the shoe fastened with small buckles upon the instep; and raised, but not high heels.

The ladies wore the hair in a becoming manner, curled round the face. The flowing coif, or rather veil, of the finest linen, fastened upon the head, fell behind, and prevailed till the high projecting head-dress was restored, after it had been discontinued fifteen years. Swift observed, when dining with Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Duchess of Grafton, who was there, wore this unbecoming, ungraceful, Babel head-dress, and who looked, said the cynic, "like a mad woman." The large necklace was still used, though not constantly worn; but the ear-ring was discontinued. The bosom was either entirely exposed, or merely shaded by gauze; an indecency that gave great and equal offence to prudent fathers, and ladies whose necks no longer vied in whiteness with the down of swans. The chemise had a tucker or border, but that seldom concealed what it ought to have hid*. The boddice was open in front, and fastened with gold or silver clasps or jewellery: the sleeves full. The large *tub* hoop made its appearance in this reign, and was of all things the most absurd. However, the apology for its absurdity was its coolness in summer, by admitting a free circulation of air. Granger says, "it

* It is usual for our silver money to have the royal bust with drapery, and the gold pieces without any. Queen Ann commanded that the drapery should appear upon both the gold and the silver coin. It did honour to her delicacy

" was no more a petticoat, than Diogenes's tub " was his breeches*." The flounces and furbiloes, which began in this reign, became so enormously ridiculous, that they forcibly attracted my attention in my youth. Embroidered shoes continued in fashion, and both ladies and gentlemen had their gloves richly embroidered.

Queen Ann strictly observed decorum in her dress, and is said to have carried it so far, as to appear to have made it her study; and would often condescend to observe in her domestics of either sex, whether a ruffle or periwig, or the lining of a coat, were appropriate. Lord Bolingbroke was once sent for in haste by the queen, and went to her majesty in a Ramillie or tie-wig, instead of a full-bottomed one, which so offended his sovereign, that she said, " I suppose that his " lordship will come to court, the next time, in " his night-cap."

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANN.

CHARLES, Archduke of Austria, styled, for a time, CHARLES III. King of Spain. He became Emperor of Germany, by the name of CHARLES VI.

Granger has, very properly, mentioned this sovereign in Queen Ann's reign, but Mr. Bromley omits the notice of any print of him; yet there must be many engravings, but, perhaps, none made while he remained in England. There is a portrait of him in the palace at Windsor.

* Swift says, in one of his letters to his friend in Ireland:—" Have you " got the whale-bone petticoat amongst you yet? I hate them: a woman here " may hide a moderate gallant under them." Henry IV. of France, it is well known, was saved from assassination, by hiding himself under his queen's (Margaret of Valois) hoop.—Every thing, however preposterous, may be made useful.

Charles

Charles III. was the youngest of the sons of Leopold, Emperor of Germany. His namesake, Charles II. the last sovereign of Spain of the Austrian line, resenting the Partition Treaty, left his kingdom and its dependencies, by his will, to Philip, grandson of Lewis XIV. which prince was acknowledged, in a letter of congratulation written by William III. Yet the allies afterwards pretended to dispute the will, and offered the Spanish crown to the Emperor Joseph I. who waved his right in behalf of his then only brother, the Archduke Charles, who arrived at Spithead from Holland, December 26, 1703, where he received a letter from the queen, delivered by the Duke of Somerset, her master of the horse, inviting him to Windsor, where he was entertained with great respect till the 31st, when he returned with the duke to His Grace's seat at Petworth, Sussex, in his way to Portsmouth, where he embarked, January 1, and on the fifth set sail for Portugal; but driven back by the winds, he did not arrive at Lisbon till February 27. The contest for the throne was unequal; and Charles was blamed as indolent, and more attached to parade than business. At least such was Lord Peterborough's assertion, in order to vindicate himself from the complaints Charles made of his conduct. The capital of Spain was alternately possessed by Charles and Philip; but the hearts of the Castillians were, with justice, devoted to the latter; as the crown had been devised to him, and his very enemies had owned him the sovereign. At length Philip was established; and Charles, by the death of his brother Joseph, became Emperor of Germany. He died October 20, 1740, the last male of his family; but his daughter and heiress was the Empress Queen Maria Theresa. Charles conducted himself, when in England, with great propriety;

and said little, but that little was judicious. When the Duke of Marlborough waited upon Charles at Dusseldorp, in October, 1703, he was received with the greatest respect by the prince, who presented him with his portrait in miniature; and also with a very rich sword from his side, with a graceful air, saying, "My lord, I am not ashamed to "say I am but a poor prince. I have only my "cloak and my sword; the latter may be of use "to Your Grace: and I hope you will not think "it the worse for my wearing it one day." The following lines, written on this event, were preserved in the Duchess of Portland's collection:

"Accept, my lord, of this poor glittering thing,
"'Tis, like myself, the shadow of a king:
"And with it take my sword, 'tis fit for you;
"With it I ne'er did ought, or e'er shall do.
"Fight for the allies, for honour, and for me—
"When the archduke's a king, you an archduke
"shall be."

GEORGE OF DARMSTADT, *mez. Murray p. J. Smith sc.* 1703.

Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt came to England in 1703, and was originally an officer in the service of William III.; but changing his religion, he went to Spain, where he commanded the German forces, and greatly distinguished himself. The Archduke Charles (or Charles III. as he styled himself) appointed him governor of Gibraltar, which he defended with great courage; and afterwards attending that prince to Catalonia, he served, jointly with Lord Peterborough, under his direction. Darmstadt proposed laying siege to Barcelona, but several of the officers objected to the measure in a council of war. After the

the king had answered every one who opposed it, he declared he was of His Highness's opinion. In consequence, the siege was undertaken, and Fort Montjui attacked; but the issue was fatal to this commander, who received a shot in his body, when leading on his men. Yet he could not be persuaded to leave the field of battle, and have the wound dressed, but continued giving orders till it proved mortal; and he died in a few hours, sincerely regretted by Charles and his whole army. Thus fell this gallant prince, in 1705, when only 37 years of age. He died in the arms of victory: for though the allies were at first repulsed, yet his colleague, Peterborough, gained Barcelona, which he had so urgently proposed attacking.

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, of Savoy, *on horseback, mez. Collins exc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. W. Faithorne sc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Gole sc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *B. Picard sc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sculp.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. Richter p. J. Smith sc.* 1706.

Eugene, though by birth a prince, wished to enter the Gallican church, and hence was called the Abbé de la Savoie. But lively and inconsiderate, he satirized the gallantries of Lewis XIV.; and dreading the effects of His Majesty's resentment, fled to the army of the emperor, in which he served against the Turks in Hungary. There the breviary was for ever exchanged for the sword, yet he always retained a deep sense of religion. Eugene constantly read "Thomas à Kempis de Imita-

"tione;" and it is well known he composed a prayer for his own particular use in the camp. From a volunteer he progressively rose to be the greatest general that the august House of Austria ever possessed; and he fairly won the *crescent*, added to his armorial bearings, by a succession of victories over the Turks, who then threatened Germany with utter ruin. But his greatest atchievement was at Peterwaradin upon the Danube, where he defeated 150,000 with 60,000 men. The German empire afterwards joined with Britain and Holland in a war against France, which, had it continued, would probably have enabled him to carry his threats into execution against Lewis, the haughty monarch, from whom he had fled; and the insolent war minister, Louvois, who had proscribed him. It is even said he ardently wished to march to Versailles "with a "torch in his hand." Eugene and Marlborough, the two heroes of Europe, were not rivals, but friends. The former came to England, January 4, 1711, commissioned by the emperor, to prevent the queen's concluding a treaty with France, in whose name he offered some advantageous proposals to Britain; but the then ministry were determined to proceed. They were disconcerted by his appearance in England, though they could not absolutely forbid his visit; but when he did arrive, he was told, the less he saw of the Duke of Marlborough the better the court would be pleased. In consequence, he promised he would not interfere in politics, but declared he could not decline his usual familiarity with the duke. The prince resided at Leicester-House; and Bishop Burnet declares "the prince's character was "so justly high, that all people, for some weeks, "pressed about the places where he was to be "seen, to look on him. I had the honour to be "admitted,

" admitted, at several times, to much discourse " with him. His character is so universally known, " that I shall say nothing of him but from what " appeared to myself.—He has a most unaffected " modesty, and does scarcely bear the acknow- " ledgments that all the world pay him. He con- " descends to an easy equality with those with " whom he converses, and seems to assume no- " thing to himself while he reasons with others. " He was treated with great respect by both par- " ties; but he put a distinguished respect on the " Duke of Marlborough, with whom he passed " most of his time. The queen used him civilly, " but not with the distinction that was due to " his high merit; nor did he gain much ground " with the minister." On the contrary, it is well known they revived the history of the Countess of Soissons, his mother, in the " Post Boy." At that time there was a horrid set of miscreants, who, in the night, wounded peaceable people passing along the streets of London. It is said, that His Highness joined in the shocking *sport*; if so, he might be termed the Prince of the Mohawks: the name by which these wretches were distinguished*. Prince Eugene had his audience of leave, March 13; and four days after he sailed for the continent, accompanied by his nephew, Chevalier de Savoy, son to the Count De Soissons; Count de la Corsana; and Count Cornelius de Nassau. This great commander died at Vienna,

* It is evident that Mr. Granger thought Eugene was a Mohawk leader. It is certain, that at this time a proclamation was issued against the Hackabites. The tories accused the whigs of being Hawkabites, the whigs denied there were such wretches. Viscount Hinchingbrooke, a youth, was tried for going armed to take up any he should meet with: he had been solicited to it by a peace-officer. His lordship was in the army. He and the constable were arraigned, and tried as disturbers of the public peace, though they went to keep it, by seizing Mohawks. They were acquitted, and the Hackabites were heard of no more.

in 1730, aged 73; and was buried with a splendour before unknown, which he deserved, having twice saved the empire from the inroads of the Turks and the French. He had conquered in Hungary, Germany, Italy, and Flanders, in many great engagements; and certainly was "an invincible hero, an accomplished general, and "a consummate politician." His great excellence in the field, was "knowing the exact moment upon which a victory turns." Swift describes his person as "plaguy yellow, and "literally ugly besides." Eugene was learned, and patronized the arts, especially those of painting and engraving. The Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sardinia, purchased his collection of paintings: his engraved portraits were sold to the emperor. There was a painted portrait of him in the palace at Turin, before the desolating French robbed Italy of most that was excellent and portable.

JOHN WENCESLAUS, Count Gallas, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1717.

Count Gallas was at first well received in England, but taking some liberties with public characters and their measures, in his dispatches, which were surreptitiously copied, and their contents sent to the ministry, Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, then secretary of state, waited upon him in the queen's name, to insist upon his "coming no more to court, his behaviour "of late not being agreeable to her majesty; "but that whatever should, for the future, be "presented to her from his Imperial Majesty, "by the hands of another minister, should "be very well received." And His Excellency

was

was further told, he might leave the kingdom whenever he thought proper. The whigs said on this occasion, and I think, justly, that the count's court should have been previously informed of that part of his conduct to which objections were taken, accompanied by a request that he might be recalled. His situation rendering it necessary that he should return, he left the kingdom, November 28, 1711, for Holland; and died in 1719, aged 50.

FRANÇOIS GAULTIER, *St. Belle p. F. Horthemels sculp.*

The Abbé François Gaultier was secretary to Count Gallas, the Imperial ambassador at the British court; but bought by France, he betrayed the secrets of his employer, and thus discovered to the queen the selfish projects of that of Vienna, which hastened the peace with Lewis, who rewarded the betrayer with an abbey in France.

LOU. MARIE d'AUMONT, Duc d'Aumont, *P. Gifford sc. ad vivum.*

The Duc d'Aumont, ambassador from Lewis XIV. to Queen Ann, arrived in England December 30, 1712, but did not make his public entrance till July 1, following. The grand disputes of the two nations were settled before his arrival; and he came principally to conciliate the public mind, which had long been highly irritated against France, and her monarch, for their daring ambition, and their attempts at obtaining universal empire. D'Aumont is said, by Dr. Burnet, to have been "a good-natured and generous man; "of profuse expence, throwing handsful of "money out of his coach as he went about the streets.

" streets. He was not thought a man of busi-
" ness, and seemed to employ himself chiefly in
" maintaining the dignity of his character, and
" making himself acceptable to the nation."
The same yacht which had conveyed the Duke of Shrewsbury as ambassador to France, returned with D'Aumont; but the unfortunate Duke of Hamilton was originally appointed, who fell in the well-known duel with the intemperate Mohun. The French court acted wisely in sending a nobleman of the Duc d'Aumont's character, as it required no small prudence and address to gain the good opinion of the British nation, and particularly that of the whigs, who were universally antigallicans. But perhaps the French refugees in England were still more inveterate against their once liege lord than were the whigs; as those unfortunate persons had been compelled to leave their families, friends, and houses, to avoid the unmanly persecutions of his Most *Christian* Majesty. M. J. Dubordieu, one of the ministers of the French Church in London, was once so vehement and pointed in one of his sermons, that the Duc d'Aumont complained of him, May 29, 1713, and he was summoned before the Bishop of London; but Dubordieu escaped ecclesiatsical censure, by declaring the obnoxious expressions were uttered before the proclamation of peace with France. The duke had his audience of leave, and departed from London, November 7, following. He died in 1723, aged 56 years.

NICHOLAS MESNAGER, *Picart sc.* 1715.

NICHOLAS MESNAGER, *h. sh.* 1715, *Rigaud p. Simonneau sc.*

NICHOLAS MESNAGER, *Rigaud p. Sornique sc.*

Mesnager, knight of the order of St. Michael, and deputy of the council of commerce in France, with the Abbé Du Bois, attended Mr. Prior to England, Mesnager brought full powers to conclude a peace; and both countries wishing it, the terms proposed by him were accepted, with but little variations, by the queen. This treaty gave the tories great satisfaction; but nothing could be more odious to the whigs: nor has the lapse of a century altogether obliterated their resentment. The Duchess of Marlborough, who well knew both parties, having spoken with her accustomed virulence on this occasion, was asked, why she was so acrimonious both to the friends and enemies of the Revolution? because, observed Her Grace, "I know the whigs to be rogues, "and the tories to be fools." Mesnager was a skilful negociator, and effectually extricated the Grand Monarque from his difficulties by the Peace of Utrecht. He wrote minutes of his negociations, the second edition of which, translated from the French, was published in 8vo. 1736; but he did not long enjoy the credit he had gained, as he died in 1714. This minister certainly attempted something in favour of the queen's half-brother, the unfortunate son of her father; but whatever were her majesty's wishes, she dared not express them. Boyer asserts, that Mesnager never rose to eminence as a negociator: but it should be remembered, that he exerted his abilities when Lewis was reduced to a state of humiliation and distress. The peace saved him from

from ruin; therefore, they who obtained it, by Frenchmen must be acknowledged to have had great merit. It is well known the queen treated him with marked respect at his public audience; and that she gave him a private one in her cabinet, or, as the contemporary writers express it, in her closet.

GOMEZ DE SILVA, Count de Taroucha, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

The Portuguese ambassador, the Conde de Taroucha, came to England in 1709. During the whole of the reign of Queen Ann the greatest amity existed between Britain and Portugal, as both Pedro II. and John V. highly valued the alliance of the English. The queen dowager of our Charles II. died at her palace in Lisbon, December 30, 1705: a princess who had no influence in England when queen; and neither the Queens Mary nor Ann esteemed her. Besides, her religion, and the dislike she had to the Revolution, made her stay in the kingdom unpleasant; but in Portugal she was in high favour, where she built a palace, which fell in the great earthquake of 1705. Her death was an event that did not make the smallest difference in the state of politics. The crowns were united by a common interest; but England did not profit in the least from her vast riches.

FRANCISCO CORNARO, *mez. D'Agar p. J. Smith sc.* 1706.

Signior Cornaro was sent to Britain in 1705, by the Doge and senate of Venice, as ambassador extraordinary; and made his public entry into London, with a magnificent train, April 29, 1706. Britain, then triumphant upon the continent, under

under the victorious banners of Marlborough, demanded the greatest attention from the different states of Europe; and Venice had few families that had been more illustrious than that of Cornaro, which was rendered the more memorable by the elegant little tract, recommending temperance, written by Lewis Cornaro. The signior received one great mortification while in England, by being forbid, April 7, 1708, to appear at court; not from any impropriety in his own conduct, but because the custom-house officers at Venice had shown some disrespect to the LIVERY of Lord Manchester, the queen's representative there. However, the senate condemning, and sending the persons complained of to the galleys, the national honour was vindicated, and amity restored between her majesty and the serene republic. It is but justice to our own ambassador to notice, that, after the decision of the Venetian government, he solicited and obtained the pardon of those of whom he had complained. Cornaro must have left England soon after, for Signior Bianchi was resident in 1710. I have already mentioned the work of Lewis Cornaro upon temperance. The "Spectator," No. 195, thus notices it:—"But the most remarkable instance of the efficacy of temperance towards the prolonging of life, is what we meet with in a little book, published by Lewis Cornaro, the Venetian; which I the rather mention, because it is of undoubted credit, as the late Venetian ambassador, who was of the same family, attested more than once in conversation, when he resided in England. Cornaro, who was the author of the little treatise I am mentioning, was of an infirm constitution till about forty, when, by obstinately persisting in an exact course of temperance, he

" he recovered a perfect state of health; inso-
" much, that at fourscore he published his book,
" which has been translated into English, under
" the title of 'Sure and certain Methods of at-
" 'taining a long and healthy Life.' He lived to
" give a third or fourth edition of it; and having
" passed his hundredth year, died without pain
" or agony, and like one who falls asleep. The
" treatise I mention, has been taken notice of
" by several eminent authors; and is written
" with such a spirit of cheerfulness, religion, and
" good sense, as are the natural concomitants of
" temperance and sobriety. The mixture of the
" old man in it, is rather a recommendation than
" discredit to it." I have read this pleasing trea-
tise in a subsequent edition, with great pleasure. The Cornaro family-picture, by Titian, at Northumberland-House, is well known to the *amateurs* of the art of painting; it has been well engraved by Baron.

THE FOUR INDIAN KINGS, 1710, *4to. mez. Faber sculp.*

THE FOUR INDIAN KINGS, *mez.* ——, *Simon sc.*

The four American chieftains, thus dignified with the title of Kings, were the leaders or warriors of the Six Nations, that lie between New England and Canada. They were conveyed from their lodgings at an upholsterer's, April 19, 1710, in two of her majesty's coaches, to an audience; when they professed the greatest attachment for, and adherence to, the English interest, in opposition to that of France; requesting the queen would send them troops for their defence, and missionaries to instruct them in the Christian religion. They were graciously received, and had such presents as were thought most acceptable when

when they were sent back to their own country. There is a paper in the "Spectator*," pretended to have been left behind by one of them, at his lodgings; containing his observations upon our manners and customs, St. Paul's Church, the animals called whig and tory, with many other circumstances, highly entertaining; the whole in Addison's happiest manner.

CAMILLE d'HOSTAN, Duc de Tallard, *whole length, J. Maricttc sc.*

Marshal Tallard commanded the armies of Lewis XIV. with great reputation, till the battle of Blenheim, fought August 2, 1704; in which he is supposed to have committed an error that led to Marlborough's most important victory, when he became a prisoner to the conqueror, who conducted him to England, where they landed, December 14, with sixteen other illustrious captives; after which thirty-four standards and a hundred and twenty-eight colours, taken at Blenheim, were placed as trophies in Westminster-hall. The Duc de Tallard, with some of his companions in misfortune, were sent to Nottingham; and others to Lichfield. His captivity was rendered as easy as possible by every respectful attention. However he may have felt the humiliation of being a prisoner, he was in the end more serviceable to his sovereign than if he had remained at the head of his armies; as by his prudence and discretion he secretly negociated with the queen's ministers, and actually prepared the way for the treaty which Mesnager afterwards carried on. Her majesty was pleased to permit the duke to go to France upon his parole, at Mesnager's request, for four months; and at

* Vol. II. No. 50.

length gave him his liberty without ransom. It may justly be said, that Marlborough's capture of Tallard led to his own disgrace; so that, in the end, he triumphed over the general who had subdued him. How often has France conquered by negociation, when she has been humbled by the British arms! Tallard remained in England from 1704 till September 27, 1711. During his stay here he was entertained by several of our nobility; and his visit to the Duke of Devonshire, in particular, was made so extremely agreeable to him, that he declared, on taking leave, that "when, on his return to his own country, he "should reckon up the days of his *captivity*, he "should leave out of the account those which "he had spent at *Chatsworth*."—As handsome a compliment this, as can well be imagined.

PIERRE BAILE, *or* BAYLE, *in* "*Post. Illust.*" *T. Chereau sc.*

PIERRE BAILE, *mez. Chesne sc.*

PIERRE BAILE, *in* "*Hist. de Philos. Mod.*" 1762. *Francois sc.*

Pierre Baile was the son of a French Protestant minister, and himself a refugee for his religion. Baile, like many others of the reformed faith, had been educated by the Jesuits, who had made him a proselyte, by their subtilty; but he afterwards rejoined the Calvinists, and fled to Holland. His Critical Dictionary, "the first work of the kind," says Voltaire, "in which a man may learn to "think," has secured him a reputation that will never be lost; besides which, he wrote other works, but of far less moment. His altercation with the abdicated Queen Christina, and Mons. Jurieu, are well known: in the first, having perceived his error, he acknowledged it, and thus gained

gained her majesty's friendship. How different was this manly conduct from Jurieu's behaviour to him. The more plain Baile's character appeared that of a worthy, wise man, the more vehement was Jurieu's acrimony. "You are "profane, and a traitor," said he to Baile; who replied, "Citizens of Rotterdam, here I am: "commit me to prison with Jurieu; and punish "me if guilty, if not, my accuser." Jurieu shrunk from the ordeal, but did not cease from his attempts to injure his character; but the Pensioner of Rotterdam imposed silence upon both. Baile, died December 28, 1706, worn out with literary toils, and almost with a pen in his hand. Though the parliament of Thoulouse declared his will invalid, as having forfeited his country, and the benefits of its laws; yet ashamed afterwards of having come to such a determination, it declared "that such a man could not be con-"sidered as a foreigner."

PIERRE VAREGNON, *in "Hist. de Philos. Mod."* 1761, *Francois sc.*

PIERRE VAREGNON, *4to. G. Vertue sc.* 1725.

Varegnon, one of the best geometricians France had then produced, was born in 1654, at Caen in Normandy. His father and brother were masons, but dignified, according to French manners, with the appellation of architects. Varegnon was intended for the church, but accidentally meeting with an Euclid, he turned all his attention to geometry. His patron, the Abbé St. Pierre, having liberally assigned him 500 livres from his income of 1800, he pursued his favourite study; and at length gained great credit in the Academy of Sciences, by his treatise of "New "Mechanics," and other works. He loved re-

tirement, yet had his house constantly filled with visitors: he idolized quiet, yet enthusiastically attacked all who controverted his opinions. A mere slave to study, he sacrificed an excellent constitution; and died December 22, 1722, after having languished some time, from rheumatism in the muscles of his breast: but he had delivered his lecture at the college of Mazarine, only the preceding evening. Varegnon had narrowly escaped death in 1705, from intense application and want of exercise; yet a mathematical book, secreted under the bed-clothes, was resorted to, whenever he could obtain the absence of the faculty and his attendants. He said, when seized with delirium, he thought himself in a thick forest, where the leaves were covered with algebraical calculations. Few of the literati are so entirely absorbed in their studies as mathematicians. But Varegnon was an exception to that abstraction in company; in which he was a lively, gay, and amusing companion. He was in England in 1714.

JOHANNES JACOBUS SCHEUCHZER, *Æt.* 59, *mez. Heidegger p. T. Laub sc.*

JOHANNES JACOBUS SCHEUCHZER, *Fusslino p. J. Nutting sc.*

Johannes Jacobus Scheuchzer, a physician of Zurich in Switzerland, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, in 1703; when he must have been but 31 years of age, as he died in 1733, aged 61 years.

ARUTIN GEORGE, *half length, in a fur cap and cloak, mez. G. Kneller p.* 1712, *Faber sc.* 1738.

Arutin George, an Armenian, came to England in the reign of Queen Ann, I suppose as a merchant;

chant; though he was, without doubt, distinguished for something more than merely being the native of a country very far distant from, and but little known in, England.

ANTONIO PELEGRINI, *Pazzi sc.*

Pelegrini was a Venetian painter, brought to England by the Duke of Manchester, to paint his stair-cases in Arlington-street and at Kimbolton. This artist was afterwards employed by the Duke of Portland; Lord Burlington; and the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, where he painted not only the stair-case, but the saloon, and several ceilings. Sir Andrew Fountaine likewise had the hall of his seat, at Narford in Norfolk, embellished by Pelegrini. The trustees of St. Paul's directed him to prepare drawings for the painting the dome, for which they paid him; but employed Sir James Thornhill. After this affair his time was chiefly occupied in painting small history pieces. He left England to paint for the Mississippi Company at Paris, in their palace of visionary wealth. When it vanished, the king took possession of the building, and destroyed Pelegrini's work: his stair-case in Arlington-street has also disappeared. He returned from France in 1718; but again left Britain in 1721, when he entered into the service of the Elector Palatine. He died in 1746, aged 64.

JAMES L'ENFANT, *B. Picart sc.* 1723.

JAMES L'ENFANT, *in oval, æt. 47, mez. J. T. pinx. J. Gole fr.*

The Rev. J. L'Enfant was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and a native of Bazoche in Beauce, a province in France, where he was born April 13, 1661.

1661. His talents and acquirements procured him the appointment of chaplain to the Dowager Electress Palatine, and minister in ordinary to the French Protestant Church at Heideburg; but he resigned the latter office when the French forces entered that city in 1668, and went to Berlin, where he was well received. The Queen of Prussia appointed him one of her preachers; and the king, her son, counsellor to the superior consistory. Besides which, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and of a society for propagating the gospel, established in England, which kingdom he visited in 1707: and died of a palsy, August 7, 1728, aged 67, leaving no issue. L'Enfant was amiable and gentle, and beloved by the good and wise. He joined to the Christian graces the varied information of the divine, the scholar, and the historian. His literary works are very numerous, as he was indefatigable in obtaining and communicating information.

SIMON SYMPSON, *mez.*

Mr. Simon Sympson died in the year 1707, aged 80.

JAQUES SAURIN, *4to. Picart sc.* 1712.

James Saurin, the son of an able advocate, of the reformed religion, at Nismes, was born there in 1677. He served some time in the army of the Duke of Savoy, in Piedmont. Quitting that profession, he resumed his studies at Geneva, and shortly after took holy orders. He went first into Holland; and to England in 1709, where he married. In two years he returned to the Hague, where he continued to preach with extraordinary success.

success. He is commended by the writers of the Romish persuasion, for his moderation towards them: his general character was mild and amiable. He was the author of many sermons and religious treatises; and died in 1730, at the age of 53.

OMITTED IN CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

JOHN DORMER, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. G. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1735.

Bromley calls this officer General Dormer, and asserts that he died in 1741. There was a general John Dormer, colonel of the second troop of horse granadier guards, who died December 24, 1741; but that gentleman could not well have been the member of the Kit Cat Club. One "that seemed to be blessed with every qualifica-" tion for doing honour to his country in the " higher departments of business; the senate; " or the field, to which he was impelled by his " natural ardour to enter." Lieutenant Colonel Dormer fell at the fatal battle of Almanza, fought April 14, 1707; singing, as he died:— "Britons strike home." His friends, amidst the joy of having escaped themselves, could not avoid paying the tribute of tears to the memory of "so amiable and excellent a man." Tickell has embalmed his memory, in his elegant poem, "On the Prospect of Peace:"

Lamented triumphs! when one breath must tell,
That Marlborough conquered, and that Dormer fell.

A writer remarks, on Colonel Dormer's death, "I would have the names of those who die "for their country, preserved in temples, and "written in registers, that should be, as it were, "the foundation of glory and nobility." A monument consecrated to this gallant and amiable man, would have adorned the walls of Westminster Abbey.

A CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.

WILLIAM DAMPIER, *from a picture in the British Museum, C. Sherwin sc.*

Captain William Dampier was of a good family in Somersetshire, and born in 1652. His father dying when he was young, he was fortunately sent to sea, and became one of the most celebrated of our circumnavigators; and the most successful of those who succeeded Sir Francis Drake, against the Spaniards, in their American colonies. We are in possession of little more of his history than is mentioned in the very curious narrative of his voyages. It is evident, however, he thought himself at liberty to make prizes of Spanish vessels wherever he met them; and even to levy war on their Mexican coasts, much in the same manner as the Buccaneers did, except that his hostility was tempered with the humanity and dignity of the gentleman. After traversing the seas of North and South America, he sailed to the East Indies, and was well known there in the European settlements. But it has never been explained, why the English governor at Bencoolen wished to revoke the permisson he had given him to sail for England: he, however, made his escape

escape through one of the port-holes, with his valuable papers, and reached the Downs, September 16, 1691. After his arrival in England he appears to have squandered most of his acquired property; and was even so far reduced as to be obliged to sell a poor unfortunate Indian chieftain whom he had captured, and who being painted, was exhibited about the country as a show by the purchaser*. His fame induced the merchants of Bristol to engage Dampier to assist Captain Woodes Rogers in some of their pursuits in the South Seas; and he sailed in August, 1708, and returned in September, 1711. He has detailed the incidents of his voyage with that simplicity and precision, that the reader cannot fail of being interested in them.

* I suppose this was Prince Giolo. See appendix to the reign of William.

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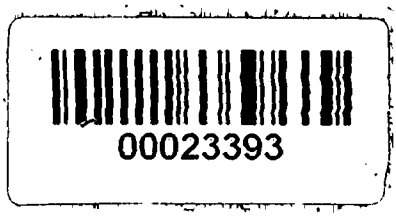

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